

am Swimmer
Enough

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 54-64 (44-54).
LONDON: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 54-64 (44-54).
NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 54-64 (44-54).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMIC PAGE

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Established 1887

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	22.25
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	31.1 F.
Egypt	40 F.	Morocco	275 D.
France	22 F.	Netherlands	130 F.
Germany	2.50 M.	Nigeria	70 K.
Greece	300 F.	Norway	3 N.K.
India	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Italy	18 Dr.	Spain	40 P.
Japan	100 Yen	Sweden	775 S.K.
South Africa	1.50 Rand	Switzerland	1.705 Fr.
Taiwan	40 New	Turkey	16.15 L.
Taiwan	40 New	U.S. Military (Bar)	90.35
Taiwan	40 New	Yugoslavia	20 D.

3 Accused of Plot To Steal U.S. Sub

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5 (UPI) — Three men appeared in court today accused of conspiring to steal a nuclear submarine from a New London, Conn., naval yard and sell it in a bizarre plot that could have come from a James Bond script.

All three were ordered held on high bail.

The Navy said the plot was doomed to failure because of the intricate knowledge needed to run the submarine, but the three suspects claimed they could hire a 12-man crew with enough knowledge to pull off the piracy.

The cast of characters included Edward Mendenhall, 24, of Rochester, N.Y., and Kurtis Schmidt, 22, of Kansas City, Kan., who were arraigned in St. Louis, and James Cosgrove, 26, of Geneva, N.Y., who was arraigned in Rochester.

Mr. Mendenhall, a "former insurance-company worker recently out of a job, and Mr. Schmidt, who worked sporadically as a carpet cleaner, were arrested last night by the FBI in a downtown St. Louis hotel.

Cosgrove in his New York home late last night, Mr. Cosgrove, now unemployed, once worked as a nursing assistant at a psychiatric hospital.

Navy spokesmen snickered at the idea that a 12-man pirate band could commandeer the USS Trepang — with a crew of 100 experienced Navy men — and sail it into the Atlantic Ocean.

"We're quite satisfied with security at New London and aboard our vessels," said Rear Adm. David Cooney in Washington.

Government charges filed today against the three suspects begin the story on July 26, when an unidentified informant called the FBI in Rochester to say he had been approached by Mr. Mendenhall to join the scheme.

The government said the plot unfolded this way:

An FBI agent in Rochester, Bruce Mouw, posed as an interested party and met with the three suspects Sept. 15 in St. Louis. Apparently the reason the meeting took place in St. Louis was that Mr. Mendenhall had been staying with a relative in the area and that Mr. Schmidt had once lived in St. Louis.

Mr. Mouw was told that the plan called for training a 12-man crew that would board a tender (a support ship next to the Trepang) in New London harbor, and then use plastic explosives to sink the tender.

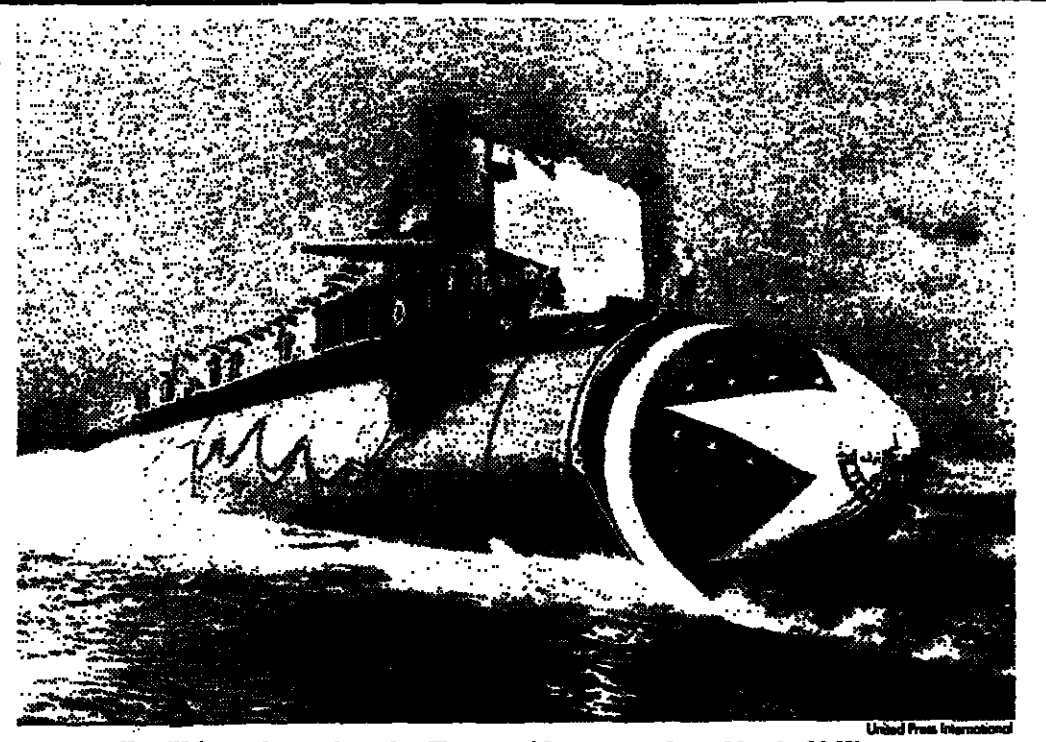
The conspirators felt the confusion would enable them to board the Trepang, kill the crew and move out of the harbor.

As a diversion to cover their escape, the conspirators considered firing a missile from the submarine at New London "or one of several principal East Coast cities," the FBI said.

Roy Klager Jr., special agent in charge of the St. Louis office of the FBI, said the suspects planned to sail the sub into the Atlantic Ocean, where it would be turned over to a purchaser.

Mr. Klager said the FBI knew nothing about the identity or nationality of the would-be purchaser or even whether the plotters had a definite buyer in mind.

He said his agents got the go-ahead to make the arrests when the attorney general's office decided that the plot had gone far enough to constitute a conspiracy to steal.



The U.S. nuclear submarine Trepang (shown at its launching in 1969).

Apparent Warning to Syria Israel Vessels Shell PLO Base in Beirut

TEL AVIV, Oct. 5 — Israeli naval vessels shelled the environs of Beirut tonight, an army spokesman announced. The action was an apparent signal to Syria to stop shelling Christian quarters of Beirut.

The spokesman said that Israeli vessels fired on a Palestinian guerrilla naval base in southwestern Beirut, north of the international airport. No casualties were reported.

The announcement gave no details on the number or type of ships taking part in the action, but it said that the firing was directed at a naval base run by el-Fatah, the main military arm of the Palestine Liberation Organization. In the past, Israeli military actions against Palestinians in Lebanon have been seen as warnings to Syria to restrain its attacks on the Lebanese Christian militias.

The Israeli defense minister, Ezer Weizman, said that the army radio station would be making a report tomorrow at an emergency meeting of parliament's defense and foreign affairs committee.

The attack was the first substantial Israeli intervention in Lebanon since March, when the army took over the southern fifth of the country to eliminate guerrilla bases.

For Israel-Egypt Treaty Dayan Asserts Talks Tied to Sinai Only

JERUSALEM, Oct. 5 (UPI) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that the purpose of next week's Middle East peace negotiations in Washington will be to reach a separate treaty with Egypt, and that the outcome is not dependent on progress on the West Bank and Gaza Strip autonomy issue.

"We are going to negotiate a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, and that is the main issue," Mr. Dayan said upon leaving here for New York, where he will address the United Nations General Assembly on Monday. He was to meet today with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and return Washington for the peace talks scheduled for Thursday.

There has been some apprehension here that the Egyptian delegation might attempt to link the Sinai Peninsula issue with the future of the West Bank and Gaza, thereby jeopardizing the conclusion of a separate peace treaty within three months, as called for in the Camp David summit agreements.

Shelling in Beirut Continues 4th Day

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (AP) — Syrian gunners poured heavy artillery fire on rightist Christian neighborhoods here today for the fourth straight day while Lebanese officials pinned their hopes on a French-proposed peace plan to end the renewed fighting.

Israel Plans Settlements In the Negev Near Egypt

TEL AVIV, Oct. 5 (AP) — Israel plans to build 20 settlements in the northwestern Negev Desert in a line parallel to the border with Egypt, Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon said yesterday.

Mr. Sharon told a group of settlers from Ma'ayot Sadot in the Israeli-occupied Rafah, a salient south of the Gaza strip that the government will build the settlements during the next three years.

He said they will be used to resettle residents of the 18 Israeli settlements in the Sinai Peninsula. Israel agreed to vacate the Sinai settlements during the next three years as a condition for signing a peace treaty with Egypt.

Agreements on the treaty and Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai were reached during the two-week summit meeting at Camp David, Md., arranged by President Carter and attended by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Sharon urged the settlers to "continue working and producing" until it is time for the relocation.

The settlements, according to a television report, are to be built on a line along the border between Rafah and Nizzana, 35 miles to the south.

In another development, about 30 Jewish demonstrators yesterday took over the site of an ancient synagogue near Hebron in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan. They left voluntarily after a brief occupation.

The demonstrators, from the settlement of Kiryat Arba, encamped on the site of the Abraham Avinu synagogue to back a demand that the government restore the ancient ruins.

Security forces were dispatched to the site to remove them, but the squatters, after hearing of Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai's decision to restore the synagogue, decided to leave.

Israeli radio said some demonstrators insisted that police arrest them so that an inquiry into the matter could be opened. Some were detained and later released, the radio said.

In South India State Mrs. Gandhi Announces Candidacy for Parliament

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced today that she will run for a seat in Parliament next month in a by-election in south India.

According to accounts of a news conference that Mrs. Gandhi held at the Bombay Airport en route to the constituency to file her nomination papers, the former head of government said, although she was personally reluctant to get into the fray, "I have to keep the party interest in mind."

Mrs. Gandhi's party, a faction of the old Congress Party, urged her to run for the seat in a local constituency in Karnataka, the south coastal state that used to be called Mysore.

Karnataka is one of the states in which Mrs. Gandhi's party, known as the Indira Congress, won state elections last spring, defeating Prime Minister Morarji Deasai's Janata Party. Mrs. Gandhi is considered likely to win the by-election, to be held early next month.

The former prime minister, who is 60, said today that the failure of the Deasai government during its first 18 months in office would be the main issue in her campaign.

"It seems that the Janata Party leadership has no time to deal with the problems facing the country" because of its own internal disputes and bickering, Mrs. Gandhi declared.

In the election last year, when the Janata Party unseated her government, Mrs. Gandhi lost not only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Indira Gandhi

'Going to Be a Tough Man' Somoza to Double Army, Extend Martial Law Rule

MANAGUA, Oct. 5 (UPI) — President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua, vowing that he is "going to be a tough man," said yesterday that he will extend martial law and double the size of his army to 15,000 men.

In one of his toughest speeches since a guerrilla-led national uprising was smashed two weeks ago in fighting that claimed hundreds of civilian lives, Gen. Somoza also reiterated that he will not resign and said those seeking to oust him were "dreamers."

Gen. Somoza said he had no plans to lift martial law, which he said would be extended "to make sure this does not happen again."

"I am going to be a tough man," he said.

He rejected demands for his resignation by the Broad Opposition Front, a coalition of business organizations, labor groups and students. "The leaders of the Broad Opposition Front must be dreamers," he said. "Their hopes were based on the Sept. 9 uprising and that's over."

Gen. Somoza, in a news conference televised to the nation from inside tightly guarded headquarters of the National Guard, the country's army and police force, also promised he would not retaliate against Nicaraguans who cooperate with an international committee investigating reports that the National Guard massacred civilians and committed other atrocities during the two weeks of civil war that erupted Sept. 9.

He made the promise at the request of the human-rights committee of the Organization of American States, which is in Managua to investigate the charges.

Carter Said to Soften Test-Ban Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI) — President Carter, in a concession to nuclear-weapons laboratories and the Pentagon, reportedly has ordered U.S. negotiators to seek a three-year comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty rather than the five-year pact the United States had previously proposed.

Mr. Carter's decision was transmitted within the past two weeks to U.S. negotiators at Geneva, and by them to the Soviet and British teams working on the proposed three-nation pact, according to informed sources.

The Russians, who have expressed irritation at the slow pace of negotiations, are reported to have responded with bafflement at the latest U.S. switch in signals.

A shift in the Carter administration position had been rumored since early summer, when opposing forces within the executive branch began reacting to Mr. Carter's May 20 decision to propose a five-year, absolute test ban at Geneva.

Strong Reaction

The reaction was so strong from the directors of the nuclear-weapons laboratories at Los Alamos, N.M., and Livermore, Calif., and from some elements of the U.S. military, that close observers believe the entire treaty proposal was up in the air.

Mr. Carter's recent decision-making included a determination to continue on the course of a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests, underground as well as in the atmosphere, and a decision to seek 10 monitoring stations in each country as a means of verifying compliance with the treaty, according to the sources.

Sweden Coalition Cabinet Falls Over A-Power Issue

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5 (UPI) — Premier Thorbjorn Falldin today ended in the resignation of his two-year coalition government, adding Sweden's first non-Socialist government in 44 years.

The center-right government fell after having failed to settle a Cabinet dispute over the fueling of future nuclear-power plants, his coalition partners support it.

Mr. Falldin's liberal and conservative government partners said a joint statement that a new government should be non-Socialist, and should aim at determining a new energy policy.

Mr. Falldin, reading a statement at a news conference after resigning, said, "The government has not been able to reach a compromise in the energy issue and I see no reason for a continuation of the present government."

"The voters opted for a non-Socialist government in 1976 but also for a changed energy policy. Our energy policy helped create the on-Socialist majority."

Mr. Falldin had campaigned for office on a vow to scrap the nuclear-power industry by 1985 if it could not meet stringent safety standards, but the nuclear-power issue had divided his government since it came to power in September, 1976.



Thorbjorn Falldin

Vance Planning Namibia Talks In South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (UPI) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that he was prepared to fly to South Africa next week in an attempt to gain Pretoria's acceptance of a UN plan for the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia).

A spokesman for Mr. Vance said later that "much remains to be done" in arranging the trip. "No dates have been offered precisely," he said. "We're not tied down."

Once arrangements are final, the spokesman said, Mr. Vance would be making the trip with the foreign ministers of the other four Western nations pushing the UN plan: Britain, France, Canada and West Germany.

Yiddish Storyteller Compared to Tolstoy Isaac Singer Wins Nobel Literature Prize

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5 (AP) — Isaac Bashevis Singer, 74, the great Yiddish storyteller, was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature today.

The Polish-born novelist and short-story writer, who is a naturalized U.S. citizen, was praised by the Swedish Academy of Letters for his "impassioned narrative art which, with roots in a Polish-Jewish tradition, brings universal human conditions to life."

In awarding him the prize of \$165,000, the 18 members of the academy compared Mr. Singer's works of "apparently inexhaustible psychological fantasy" to those of Tolstoy.

Mr. Singer, reached in Miami, where he is spending the High Holy Days, was more modest, saying: "I'm grateful but at the same time I am sorry that writers greater than I did not get it."

Others Mentioned

He said Henry Miller deserves the Nobel Prize "because of his fight for freedom of literature." Other favorites mentioned here for the award had included Graham Greene and Turkish author Yasar Kemal.

Last year's winner was the Spanish poet, Vicente Aleixandre, 78, little known outside the Spanish-speaking world. Academy secretary Lars Gyllenstein said today that lesser known writers are often chosen because "that is one of our functions, to put forward and spread the works of important authors. With the Nobel Prize for literature Isaac Bashevis Singer comes up above the surface."

In America, however, where he emigrated in 1935, settling in New York, the prolific Mr. Singer has been widely read and admired for years.

He has written a dozen novels, children's books, memoirs and numerous short stories, which frequently appear in the New Yorker magazine. Almost all of his work was originally in Yiddish, for centuries the language of central European Jews, and was later translated into English, sometimes by himself with the aid of others.

His books have sold in the millions around the world, but only a tiny percentage of his audience has ever read him in Yiddish. When he satisfies this primary audience — the relatively few Jews here who read Yiddish and are the first to see his work, published serially in the Yiddish-language Jewish Daily Forward in New York — he knows he has done a good job.

Judgment of Readers

"These readers don't read my story because they are Jewish, because Jewishness is not something new for them. They have been Jews all their life. They judge a writer from the point of view — is he interesting or not interesting?"

Among his major works are a trilogy of novels published between 1950 and 1969, "The Family Moskat," "The Manor" and "The Estate," which form a broad family chronicle.

His more recent books include "In My Father's Court" (1966), "A Friend of Kafka" (1970) and "A Crown of Feathers" (1973). His latest works, both published this year, are a novel, "Shosha," and a book of memoirs, "A Young Man in Search of Love."

Mr. Singer was born the son of a rabbi and a rabbi's daughter, and his upbringing in one of Warsaw's crowded Jewish quarters was strictly religious. He attended a rabbinical seminary, but then against the wishes of his parents, he turned to literature.

The doctors made their announcement in a television interview. The doctors said that the baby, a girl, was born at a Calcutta nursing home to a couple who had been married for 19 years. The parents did not wish to be named.



Isaac Bashevis Singer

India Doctors Report Birth of Test-Tube Baby

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5 (Reuters) — Three Indian doctors announced in Calcutta tonight that the world's second test-tube baby was born there on Tuesday, the Press Trust of India reported.

The medical team, headed by Dr. Surojit Kanti Bhattacharya of the Calcutta Medical College, had used a technique similar to that pioneered by Dr. Patrick Steptoe in Britain, where the first test tube baby was born in July, the report said.

The doctors made their announcement in a television interview. The doctors said that the baby, a girl, was born at a Calcutta nursing home to a couple who had been married for 19 years. The parents did not wish to be named.

If He Falls . . .

Latin Neighbors Watch Somoza's Fate

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 5 (NYT) — The shock waves of the Nicaraguan conflict are being felt throughout Central America.

The Nicaraguan airline's ticket office in San Salvador was bombed this week. The Nicaraguan ambassador to Guatemala City has been murdered by leftist guerrillas there. About 80 Nicaraguan rebels are being held by the Honduran Army, while Nicaraguan rebels in Panama and Costa Rica openly prepare a new offensive against the dictatorship of Nicaragua's president, Gen. Anastasio Somoza.

Rightist military regimes in Central America are worried. Guerrilla, trade-union and peasant movements in the region, on the other hand, have been encouraged to step up their campaigns for reform or even revolution.

The impact of the challenge to the Somoza family dynasty is all the greater because of the traditionally dominating role of Gen. Somoza in Central America. Long considered Washington's "puppet" in the region, Gen. Somoza has unashamedly interfered in the internal affairs of his neighbors, invariably to bolster military dictatorships and weaken reform movements.

His defeat — either through ouster by the guerrillas or by resignation under pressure from the United States — would therefore be seen as a victory not only for the Nicaraguan opposition but also for all leftist and popular groups throughout Central America.

"Waiting to See" — "We're waiting to see what happens in Nicaragua," a militant worker in San Salvador said recently. "If Somoza goes, it will show all other oppressed peoples that victory is possible."

In reality, the nature of the guerrilla struggle in Nicaragua is very different from that in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. In Nicaragua all sectors of the population — business, church, trade unions and guerrillas — are united in the campaign to oust a family dynasty, but elsewhere the struggle is against an entire political system and therefore more ideological.

This contrast is evident even within the guerrilla movements of the region. While El Salvador's four guerrilla groups and Guatemala's

guerrilla army of the poor are Marxist-Leninist in outlook and are fighting for a revolution, Nicaragua's Sandinista National Liberation Front has many non-Marxists in its ranks and has as its avowed immediate objective the establishment of democracy, not communism, in the country.

The Salvadoran and Guatemalan guerrillas have nevertheless begun terrorist acts "in solidarity" with the Sandinistas, clearly hoping to share some of the popularity enjoyed throughout Central America by the Nicaraguan fighters.

More Worrying

More worrying to the military regimes of the region, however, is the influence of the Nicaraguan struggle on growing popular movements inside their countries.

In El Salvador, with most political parties weakened by years of repression, the main opposition to the military regime headed by Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero comes from a broad-based coalition called the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, which includes peasant, teacher, student and squatter groups. Linked to progressive sectors of the Roman Catholic Church, the bloc has grown rapidly in the last two years despite constant harassment. Recently it held a demonstration in support of the Nicaraguan opposition.

In Guatemala, the labor movement has also become significantly more militant in the last year, and has held long strikes affecting hospital and public-transport workers. This week seven people were killed by policemen during demonstrations against a rise in bus fares, and strikers at a Swiss-owned cement factory held the Swiss ambassador hostage for five days.

Honduras, Nicaragua's immediate neighbor to the north, has little industry, but it has a strong peasant movement linked, as in El Salvador, to progressive sectors of the church. The movement has been pressing the military regime for land reform.

No Guerrilla Movement

In contrast with El Salvador and Guatemala, there is no guerrilla movement in Honduras, and successive military governments there have generally been more tolerant of criticism. But the junta headed

by Col. Policarpo Paz Garcia has clamped down on the use of Honduran territory by the Sandinista guerrillas.

To the south of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama have reacted differently to the bloody offensive against Gen. Somoza. Recognizing that popular sentiment in their countries strongly favors the end of the Somoza dynasty, President Rodrigo Carazo in Costa Rica and Gen. Omar Torrijos in Panama are undisputedly helping the Nicaraguan opposition.

In the short run, the tense mood of Central America may affect the outcome of the mediation effort by the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic to bring a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan crisis. Although Washington favors Gen. Somoza's early resignation in favor of a transitional government, Guatemala seems certain to defend the besieged president's interests.

The mediators from the three countries are expected to start their work in Managua this weekend. Their first task may be to reach a consensus among themselves on their objective.

Outside Troops

Arguing that communism will threaten all of Central America should be overthrown, Gen. Somoza may call upon El Salvador and Guatemala to send troops to Nicaragua under the aegis of the Central American Defense Council, a regional defense pact organized by the United States following the Cuban revolution. Already, in fact, there are strong, though unconfirmed, reports of Salvadoran and Guatemalan soldiers fighting alongside the Nicaraguan National Guard.

Whether any "domino theory" could eventually apply in Central America is clearly still a matter of speculation, but most analysts incline toward the view that the Nicaraguan crisis is the result of special conditions that do not exist elsewhere.

But, given the interwoven nature of Central American nations' histories, politics and economics, the outcome of the Nicaraguan conflict seems certain to be a watershed in the entire development of the region.



RELIGIOUS HOMAGE — The exiled Tibetan leader, the Dalai Lama, right, presents a Buddhist image to Kalko Kato, head of the All-Japan Buddhist Association, Thursday at the Zojoji Temple in Tokyo. The Dalai Lama, who was at first refused a visa, is attending the conference of World Fellowship of Buddhists. He pledged to avoid political statements.

Carter Said to Soften Test-Ban Stand

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nuclear era, about twice as many test explosions as the Soviet Union, and is believed to be well ahead of the Russians in warhead technology. It is also far ahead, about 10,000 to the Russians' 5,000, in the number of warheads in its strategic nuclear force.

Some authorities believe that a cessation of atomic testing, by limiting the constant improvement of weapons designs, would do more to curtail the arms race than the strategic arms limitation treaty now under negotiation between Washington and Moscow.

Commitment Sought

The weapons-design laboratories, whose operations would be affected by a temporary ban and sharply curtailed by a permanent ban, have asked for a commitment that testing will resume at the end of the proposed treaty unless a permanent international test ban arrangement has been reached. Official sources said yesterday that they know of no such commitment by Mr. Carter.

They emphasized yesterday that

Mr. Carter is still seeking a "comprehensive" treaty.

At the time of the May 20 decisions, there seemed to be a real possibility that the test ban treaty with the Soviet Union and Britain could be signed before the strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union. The White House, informed that the test ban might be even more controversial on Capitol Hill

than the strategic arms treaty, revised its timetable so that the strategic arms treaty will come first.

Reduction of the duration of the test ban from five years to three appears to be another effort to make it more palatable to opponents. But a major bureaucratic and political battle is nevertheless expected when a treaty is completed.

Nobel Prize in Literature Awarded to Isaac Singer

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followed the path of his older brother, the late I.J. Singer, as a secular writer.

He wrote for Yiddish and Hebrew journals in Poland beginning in the mid-1920s, and left for the United States after completing his first major novel, "Satan in Goy." He became an American citizen in 1943.

His stories of Jewish life in Poland between the wars, a world later annihilated by the Nazi holocaust, display "a redeeming melancholy, sense of humor and a clear-sightedness free of illusion," the academy statement said. "It is the world and life of East European Jewry, such as it was lived in cities and villages, in poverty and persecution, and imbued with sincere piety and rites combined with blind faith and superstition," the academy said.

"The passions and crazes in

Singer's work are personified as demons, specters, ghosts and all kinds of infernal and supernatural powers from the rich storehouse of Jewish popular imagination. Everyday life is interwoven with wonder, reality is spun from dreams. This is where Singer's narrative art celebrates its greatest triumphs."

On the publication this year of "Shosha," the story of a young writer's unswerving devotion to a childhood sweetheart, Mr. Singer said there was no way of knowing just what makes a writer popular. "The guess is that there is always a kinship between souls," he said. "Human beings, although they are different, also have many things in common. And through this you get a notion which writer says the truth and which writer is fabricating."

Manhattan Dweller

Twice married, a vegetarian, thin, bald, with striking blue eyes, Mr. Singer lives and works in a spacious flat in one of the sturdy old apartment houses that cover a full block of the West Side of Manhattan. He likes to stroll in nearby Riverside and Central parks and feed pigeons.

At the New Yorker magazine, where 46 of Mr. Singer's stories have been published since 1967, the editor, William Shawn, said: "Singer is a truly wonderful writer. 'A' master. The New Yorker has always considered itself fortunate to be able to publish his work. The Nobel committee has chosen wisely."

"There is no doubt he is the greatest storyteller in Yiddish literature," said Prof. Shmuel of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem on hearing the news. But Prof. Shmuel ruefully remarked that there seems to be little future for the dying language after the passing of the current generation of some 60 Yiddish writers, none of them young.

Censure Motion Voted Down in Paris Assembly

PARIS, Oct. 5 (AP) — The government early today defeated a Socialist motion in Parliament to censure Prime Minister Raymond Barre for his economic policies.

The Socialist motion received only 199 of the 246 votes needed to carry it in the National Assembly. Socialist Leader Francois Mitterrand presented the motion, accusing the government of slowing economic growth, increasing inflation to its present 11 percent level and raising unemployment to 5.5 percent of the work force.

He demanded shorter work hours and more government support for faltering enterprises in which jobs were threatened.

Mr. Barre replied that the government would continue to seek a balanced budget at the expense of full employment. He listed his government's priorities as: Economic independence, beating inflation, holding salary increases down to 10 percent a year, and modernizing industry.

He said that these measures would lead to full employment.

Goal of Peaceful Future

Egypt's New Government Faces Tough Assignment

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Oct. 5 (UPI) — With Egypt now irrevocably set on a course toward peace, President Anwar Sadat yesterday installed a new government to work with a new majority party and a new military leadership to steer the country into the future.

Egypt is moving swiftly into a new era. In Mr. Sadat's vision, it is an era of peace after 30 years of war, of economic liberalism after two decades of stagnating Socialism, of confronting domestic challenges after years of neglect, and of nationalism, in which Egypt is putting its own interests above the ideological banners of pan-Arabism.

Some political observers here are skeptical about whether the new government is equipped to fulfill this vision or to handle the delicate psychological and political transition Egypt now faces. Though billed as a Cabinet of younger technocrats and academics, the new grouping consists mostly of men over fifty who are products of the system they have been assigned to change.

If the new government fails to achieve the reforms that are admittedly needed and does not meet the popular expectations raised by peace, the disappointment could spark popular unrest.

Sadat Chairs Meeting

Mr. Sadat presided yesterday at the first meeting of the new Cabinet formed by Premier Mustafa Khalil.

The choice of Mr. Khalil was symbolically appropriate because he twice resigned from the Cabinet of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser in policy disputes with Mr. Nasser's pro-Soviet advisers, a period of Egyptian history Mr. Sadat is doing all he can to discredit. Later Mr. Khalil was first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union. That was the only legal party under Mr. Nasser, but Mr. Sadat has dismantled it.

Mr. Sadat's handsome building on the Nile has been rented out to foreign banks and the country's dominant political organization now is Mr. Sadat's new National Democratic Party.

"With the signing of the peace accords," Mr. Sadat said in a speech Monday marking the anniversary of Mr. Nasser's death, "we are beginning a new era which will witness a radical change in our internal affairs. Our main objective is to create a new society to achieve prosperity and to relieve the sufferings of the masses."

All this presumes that peace with

Israel is an accomplished fact, and the Egyptians are behaving as if it were. The task now facing the government and the party is to do something about Egypt's crushing

economic problems and shoddy public services. Success, as Mr. Sadat and Mr. Khalil have acknowledged, is not assured.

Mr. Sadat said it would require a "true administrative revolution" and a comprehensive restructuring of the government — which, he said, should be carried out by "the October generation," the people who participated in waging the October 1973 war with Israel which he said made the new era possible.

In his first public comment, the new premier warned against assuming that peace would automatically bring prosperity. "I will not promise what I cannot fulfill," he said. Mr. Khalil pledged to cut expenses, and improve public services, and said corruption would not be tolerated.

If he can deliver government services to the public and eliminate corruption, he will have performed feats that were beyond most of his predecessors.

Brezhnev Meets Assad

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (UPI) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad held discussions at the Kremlin today and both sides condemned any separate peace talks between Egypt and Israel.

Dayan Firm On Talks

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brev afternoon newspaper, as saying, "Egypt believes in the necessity to have a minimum coordination between the agreement on the Sinai and the steps in the West Bank."

However, U.S. officials have said that the Washington talks will focus only on the Sinai, and that talks on establishing autonomy in the other occupied territories will begin only when Palestinians come forward to participate in the discussions.

Difference of Interpretation

Mr. Dayan said that a difference of interpretation still exists between Israel and the United States over how long Prime Minister Menachem Begin agreed to freeze settlements on the West Bank.

Mr. Dayan said that the crisis in Lebanon, where Syrian troops are battling Israeli-supported Christian militias, should not jeopardize the peace talks.

However, he complained that Syria was acting in a "very negative" fashion, and he suggested that its motive may be to disrupt the Camp David agreements and conquer Lebanon at the same time.

There was a growing sense of urgency in Israel's Cabinet last night over the Lebanon situation, as Mr. Begin was said to be receiving reports on the Beirut fighting every two hours, and Israel was reported to have warned Syria through U.S. diplomatic channels that it would not stand by idly while the Christian militias are devastated.

Mrs. Gandhi A Candidate

(Continued from Page 1)

the prime ministership, but even her own seat in Parliament, from a constituency in her home state of Uttar Pradesh.

She also lost the leadership of the Congress Party, which, until then, had been the dominant force in Indian politics. But late last year, she and her supporters broke from the party and she became president of her faction.

Opposition Leader

If Mrs. Gandhi re-enters Parliament, she will become an official leader of the opposition, since her faction of the Congress has more seats than the other Congress Party (72 compared with 67). But even together, the two are outnumbered by the ruling Janata Party, which has more than 300 seats.

Under the Indian parliamentary system, a candidate can run in any constituency, with no consideration of residence. Mrs. Gandhi said that she had chosen not to run for Parliament in northern India, her traditional power base, because "I could not be assured of fair treatment in a state that is ruled by the Janata," as almost all of the northern states are.

In last year's election, the Congress Party candidate won 57 percent of the vote in the constituency where Mrs. Gandhi will now be running. He subsequently resigned to take a state office, creating the present vacancy.

Strong Candidate

The leaders of the Janata Party were conferring on the selection of a strong candidate to run against Mrs. Gandhi, who is a tough and often tireless campaigner. In their campaign against her, they are expected to remind the voters of the 18-month period of authoritarianism with which she ended her 11 years as prime minister.

Mrs. Gandhi is still facing a number of investigations and criminal charges growing out of that period. But a New Delhi judge ruled earlier this week that she could go briefly to Britain next month — her first trip out of India since her electoral defeat — to take part in ceremonies honoring the memory of her father, former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

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Failed to Report Korea Cash

House Panel Votes to Ask Reprimand for McFall

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP) — The House majority whip, yesterday said it would ask the House to reprimand Rep. John McFall, D-Calif., for failing to report to the House a \$30,000 cash contribution from a South Korean businessman to the House of Representatives.

The committee recommended that the House impose the lightest possible penalty: a reprimand.

Rep. John McFall, D-Calif., said he was not aware of the contribution until it was reported to him by a South Korean businessman, who said he had given the money to the House of Representatives.

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Rep. John McFall

when he knew the money had come from Mr. Park.

Yesterday's actions all but finished the 18-month-old House investigation, which grew out of reports of payments to members by Mr. Park.

During final arguments in the McFall case, John Nields Jr., committee chief counsel, attacked the way in which Rep. McFall had handled the money he received from Mr. Park.

Mr. Nields noted that Rep. McFall's senior aide, Raymond Barnes, had destroyed a note from Mr. Park identifying the cash as a campaign contribution and that Mr. Barnes had deposited the money in a bank on several different occasions because he thought it would "look bad" to deposit such a large amount all at once.

Mr. Nields said that letters written by Rep. McFall to the president of South Korea at Mr. Park's request "leave the impression that Park had been able to purchase some influence from Congressman McFall."

Rep. McFall's attorney, George Olsen, countered that the committee charges did not meet the legal definitions that the cash was a contribution or had been converted to Rep. McFall's personal use.

Rep. Patten was accused of passing off as his own money two \$500 campaign contributions to the New Jersey Democratic Committee

which he said he had given to the committee action and I've been completely vindicated," Rep. McFall said.

He said that the reprimand related only to a "technical matter" — the failure to report the campaign contribution — and predicted that his constituents would take that into account in next month's elections.

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After Intensive White House Lobbying

House Backs Carter Public Works Veto

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP) — Under intensive White House lobbying, the House handed President Carter a major legislative victory today by sustaining his veto of a \$10.2 billion public works bill as inflationary and wasteful.

The 223-to-190 House roll call was 53 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to override Mr. Carter's veto. Had the House voted to override, a similar majority would have been required in the Senate to enact the bill over the president's objections.

Saying he was acting in the name of fiscal responsibility, Mr. Carter warned Congress that he would "continue this process, no matter

how unpleasant it is," as long he receives what he considers wasteful legislation.

It was Mr. Carter's sixth veto and the second to be contested by Congress. The first was his veto of a \$37 billion defense authorization bill containing a nuclear aircraft carrier that he opposed. On both occasions, his veto was sustained.

Election-Year Pressures

Before the House vote, it appeared that congressional sentiment strongly supported an override of the president's veto of a public works bill whose traditional political popularity was heightened by election-year pressures.

But Mr. Carter, portraying himself as siding with inflation-weary Americans against a free-spending Congress, staked his prestige on the outcome. He, his aides and members of his Cabinet solicited support yesterday for the veto by telephone and in person.

Mr. Carter wrote a note appealing for support that was hand-delivered to each member of Congress, and he exerted pressure on Republican congressional leaders at a White House meeting before the vote.

When the vote came, 150 Democrats and 73 Republicans voted to override the veto, while 128 Democrats and 62 Republicans voted to sustain the president.

Mr. Carter vetoed the bill over the protests of Western legislators and against the advice of the House and Senate Democratic leadership and challenged Congress to return with a water projects bill that "we actually need at a cost we can afford."

Carter Objections

The public works bill contained \$6.1 billion for the Department of Energy. Mr. Carter's objections centered on most of the balance of the money which was earmarked for dams and other water resource projects.

Mr. Carter has complained that the 53 starts on water projects — 27 more than he wanted — are "pork-barrel" provisions that are inflationary and a waste of taxpayers' money.

The president also was displeased that Congress had restored to the measure six water projects he thought had been killed last year in a compromise over similar legislation.

Actually, the bill provided \$537 million less than the president's own water resource budget. But instead of fully financing the 26 water projects he wanted, it made downpayments on a list more than twice that size, committing the government to expenditures of \$1.8 billion more than Mr. Carter proposed.

In his formal veto message, the president said: "Each bit of additional spending always looks small and unimportant against the total federal budget. The temptation to look the other way in each case is always great, but both Congress and the executive branch must recognize that there is no one, single dramatic act which will control the budget." He added that control would be achieved "by the cumulative impact of hard choices, such as the one I am presenting to the Congress today."

Record Defense Fund Bill Approved by U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP) — The Senate overwhelmingly approved a \$116.3 billion military spending bill today after refusing to slash the defense appropriation by 1 percent across the board.

The 86-to-3 vote sends the bill, the largest appropriation measure ever approved by the Senate, to a conference with the House, which has approved more than \$100 million for the allowances with no time restriction.

Supporters of travel allowances for junior personnel argue that the payments would improve morale by easing a financial and emotional strain. Sen. Hollings said that the average junior serviceman goes in debt by between \$1,200 and \$1,500 to pay his family's travel and moving expenses.

Opponents say that there is not enough military housing for the families, and that they still would suffer financial hardships because of changes in the value of currency, particularly in Germany and Japan.

Overall, the legislation provides money for almost all Pentagon spending, including military salaries and pensions, purchases of weapons and equipment, research and development and other programs in the fiscal year that began Sunday.

The administration is expected to request a supplemental appropriation if the final bill approved by Congress is less than Mr. Carter sought.

The across-the-board spending cut, proposed by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., would have trimmed a little more than \$1.1 billion from the bill. The amendment was defeated 74 to 11.

Compromise Amendment

The Senate approved a compromise amendment that would temporarily provide moving and travel allowances for the families of junior enlisted servicemen assigned overseas.

The amendment, sponsored by Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., would earmark \$85 million for junior enlisted travel allowances, but only until Nov. 1. The issue will be part of the debate in the conference with the House, which has approved more than \$100 million for the allowances with no time restriction.

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Times and News Remain Struck

The N.Y. Post Resumes Publication

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP) — The New York Post, one of the city's three major daily newspapers, was published again today for the first time since Aug. 9 when, along with The New York Times and the Daily News, it was halted by a pressmen's strike.

The News and the Times reported that the strike had ended and that the newspapers would resume publication. But late last night, both sides agreed that long negotiations for a new contract must be undertaken before the two morning papers could publish.

The Post published a 128-page edition today, compared with a usual size of about 100 pages. The first edition contained special sections on the strike.

The Post reached agreements with the pressmen, and then turned to its other unions.

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To Ease Business Fears

Quebec's Premier Makes a 'Campaign Swing' to U.S.

By Andrew H. Malcolm
TORONTO, Oct. 5 (NYT) — The recent six-day "campaign swing" of Quebec Premier René Lévesque through three major U.S. cities has underlined, perhaps unintentionally, some of the special problems that confront Canada and Quebec as they seek to sort out a new relationship for that dissatisfied province.

At the same time, the voyage, which ended back in Quebec City yesterday, revealed part of the strategy that Mr. Lévesque and his government are taking in their sovereignty struggle with the federal government in general and with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in particular.

It was, in one sense, an unusual trip for Mr. Lévesque, the premier of a French-speaking province, to make. He took almost a week to visit Chicago, San Francisco, Berkeley and Los Angeles to explain his views on Quebec's economy, its people and culture, its future and its need for independence.

In another sense, however, it was a perfectly natural trip to make. To Americans, Canada can often seem smaller than life. But the United States, with its population of 216 million, looms larger than life for many of Canada's 23 million citizens, 90 percent of whom live within a 100 miles of the border. Economically and culturally, the United States dominates much of their life.

British Columbians, for instance, often have a greater economic af-

finity for Oregon or California than they do for eastern Canada.

Many Ontario residents know more about Michigan, Ohio and New York State than about Quebec, beyond its ski slopes, and Quebecers know more of the attractions of New England than they do of the scenic wonders of Ontario, their neighbor to the west.

So Mr. Lévesque, following a summer vacation in Maine, took his political message to the United States. Such a foreign trip has the advantage of garnering media attention and perhaps drawing the public's eye away from nagging problems, such as high unemployment — at 11 percent in Quebec —

at home. In addition, an appearance of personableness and deliberation might also broaden voters' support of the Parti Québécois's independence plans. Polls in Quebec show support for independence around the 30 percent level. Mr. Lévesque's government plans a provincial referendum on independence late next year or in 1980.

This was Mr. Lévesque's fifth trip to the United States since his Parti Québécois was elected in November, 1976.

Mr. Lévesque's aim was to calm fears of many Americans over the prospect of an independent Quebec on their unguarded northern border. A particular target were U.S.

businessmen and bankers, whose loans and investments hold the key to Quebec's economic future. Their investment decisions have often been held in abeyance because of the political uncertainty of the last two years.

"Quebec is not going down the drain, and the sky is not falling on Montreal," Mr. Lévesque told Chicago businessmen. Quebec's social and labor relations under his administration are incredibly better, he said, and "government and industry are partners." He contrasted this with "the rather decadent administration in Ottawa."

Media Criticized

"We are just as deeply rooted a part of the North American way of life, values and perspectives as anyone else," Mr. Lévesque said. And he criticized the news media for distorting and sensationalizing reports on Quebec.

In recent days Parti Québécois spokesmen have traveled to Toronto, which provides much of the funds loaned to Quebec. At cocktail parties they have slapped the backs of bankers and spoken in moderate tones about the future.

"Maybe," said Gerald Godin, a Parti Québécois member in the provincial parliament, "we are putting some water in our wine. It's less separation and more association."

Quebec nationalists deny having ulterior motives for their recent soft talk although they have been accused of trying to create a false sense of security among English Canadians to reduce their opposition to Quebec's referendum on separation.

One effect of their drive has been a further erosion of Mr. Trudeau's political standing. Mr. Trudeau, an ardent opponent of separation, is in deep difficulty over Canada's lagging economy and his policies promoting bilingualism. In the past, one of his strong points had been the popular conception that he, as a French Canadian and longtime foe of Mr. Lévesque, was the right man to handle "the Quebec problem." If the Quebec issue seems muted, some believe there will be less need to keep Mr. Trudeau in power when national parliamentary elections are held next spring.

Asked if this was one aim of the current Quebec policy, a Parti Québécois supporter did not answer. He just smiled.

Limit on Foreign Doctors Seen as Hurting Hospitals

BOSTON, Oct. 5 (AP) — A new law that restricts the number of foreign doctors who can practice in the United States will make it difficult for some hospitals to find enough resident physicians to fill their staffs, according to a study.

"A number of states, specialty programs and types of hospitals could lose the source of 20 percent or more of their staffs over the next several years," the American Medical Association report said. It was published in today's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The study predicted that the number of visas granted to foreign doctors will drop 64 percent by the end of 1980.

The law, called the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act, requires that foreign doctors pass a test given by the National Board of Medical Examiners to practice in the United States. Canadians are exempt from the law.

Only 14 Passed

Only one-quarter of those taking the first test, given a year ago, received passing grades.

The study showed that 8,779 foreign doctors went to work in the United States in 1975, but it predicted that this number will be cut to 3,126 when the law becomes fully operational on Dec. 31, 1980.

More than 40 percent of the residency positions filled by foreign medical graduates now are in three

states — Illinois, New York and New Jersey. In the New York City area, foreign doctors make up a majority of residency staffs at 53 percent of the hospitals.

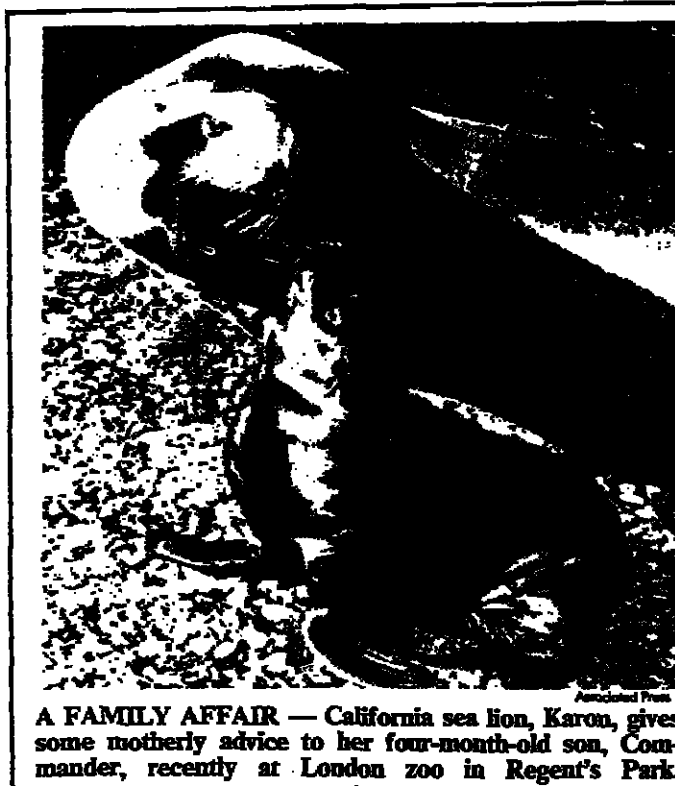
The study concluded that the new law will fulfill its goal, because it "will reduce the previous American dependence on a substantial inflow of physicians from abroad."

Two More Cases Of U.S. Cholera

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 5 (UPI) — Two more cases of cholera were diagnosed in South Louisiana yesterday, bringing to 11 the recent number of victims stricken by the intestinal disease that has been linked to seafood.

State health officials said the latest victims were a man and a woman from Pecan Island. Dr. William Cherry, secretary of the Health and Human Resources Department, said the couple and four other victims in Lafayette apparently obtained seafood from the same source.

After the Lafayette victims were diagnosed, state health officials tested everyone who obtained seafood from the same source. But despite the discovery of more victims, Dr. Cherry said the state had no plans to embargo interstate shipments of Louisiana crabs.



A FAMILY AFFAIR — California sea lion, Karon, gives some motherly advice to her four-month-old son, Commander, recently at London zoo in Regent's Park.

Past, Family a Mystery

China Premier Allegedly Going by Assumed Name

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 5 (WP) — China's mysterious leader, Hua Kuo-feng, is using an alias and has even more mysterious wife whose name just appeared for the first time in the official Chinese press, a pro-Peking magazine here has reported.

The article in the Chinese-language magazine Cheng Ming gives the most detailed, albeit unconfirmed, account to date of the personal life of the man who leads the world's most populous nation. It said Mr. Hua's real name is Su Chu and that his four children use the surname Su so that few people know they are related to the chairman of the Communist Party and state premier.

The author, who said he met Mr. Hua's family years ago in Hunan province, identified the chairman's wife as Han Chih-chun, 47. Like most married Chinese women, she uses her maiden name. She is "tall and strong with heavy eyebrows and big eyes," said Hua Kuo-feng, said the author, Hung Fei.

He said that Mr. Hua's wife is a native of Shansi province like her husband and works as chief of the political affairs department of the state-run light industrial products import and export corporation. He identified her as the same woman whose name appeared in a list of 213 members of the presidium of the fourth Chinese Women's National Congress. It was the first time that name had appeared in the official Chinese press, according to records available here.

Chinese leaders are often reluctant to reveal details of their personal lives, but Mr. Hua's family and background remain almost a complete official blank. Other leaders like Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping show up at official functions with their wives, but there has been no official acknowledgement that Mr. Hua, 57, even has a wife.

Comparisons Feared

He may have chosen to keep his spouse in the background to avoid odious comparisons with Chiang Ching, the disgraced wife of his predecessor, the late chairman Mao Tse-tung. The mystery of Mr. Hua's parentage, which the Cheng Ming article does not clear up, has allowed anti-Communist propagandists in Taiwan to speculate that he may be illegitimate or have dark secrets in his past.

Many observers have speculated that Mr. Hua, for reasons of safety or patriotism, might have given himself a new name as many other Communist leaders did during revolutionary days.

Hua Kuo-feng can be liberally translated as "China's vanguard" and sounds as if, the magazine article said, "he chose the name for himself by picking three characters out of the nine characters of chung hua kang jih chiu kuo hsien feng tai — the Chinese vanguard troop to resist Japan and save the country — an anti-Japanese organization he joined when he was young. This showed his devotion to the Chinese revolution."

The article described three of what it said were Mr. Hua's four children, including his youngest daughter Hsiao Li, who is the only Hua relative to be named in the official press.

It said one of Mr. Hua's sons flunked his college entrance examination this year. "Mr. Hua was asked if an exception should be made in his son's case," the article said. "Mr. Hua said absolutely not. He would rather his son prepared for the next exam by studying harder."

Eldest Son

Mr. Hua's eldest son, the article said, went to work in the countryside after graduating from high school in Hunan. His father was provincial leader then and was expected to set an example for other parents. This son later joined the army, the article said.

The daughter, Hsiao Li, graduated from middle school in Peking and also went to the countryside, as was reported in an official press account last year of Mr. Hua's visit to a parents' meeting.

The girl "looks like her father, (is) tall, and speaks Hunan dialect . . . she was praised by the local farmers for her positive attitude and hard work and in 1977 was recommended to study at the Peking industrial college," the article said.

Of \$2.5 Billion

Carter Unit Reported Set To Propose Budget Cuts

By Clyde Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (NYT) — As part of its newly invigorated anti-inflation push, a Carter administration task force has found ways to squeeze \$2.5 billion from fiscal 1979 spending and will shortly submit the package to Congress, an administration source said yesterday.

If its ideas stand up, the effect would be to trim an additional \$2.5 billion from the 1979 budget deficit projected by both the administration and Congress at around \$40 billion. This is one-third less than the \$60 billion targeted by President Carter last January.

The source said that in the fiscal 1980 budget exercise, in the crucial stages of resolution between White House budget staff and various agencies, the growth of expenditures would be held below the inflation rate. Some mandated programs will be affected. Here are illustrations of what is being considered, according to the source:

• Burial payments. The family of a deceased veteran is entitled to a burial payment from the Veterans Administration. But payments can be drawn also for all Americans covered by Social Security. Eliminating the double benefit would save about \$770 million.

• Pension checks. The checks that Social Security mails to retirees always cover a full month, no matter when the retiree becomes effective. The budget-cutters want to save by making retirements after the 15th subject to only a half month's pay.

The president will submit his fiscal-1980 deficit next January. He has already said that he wants a deficit in the low 30 billions.

Seeking to restore confidence in the dollar, Michael Blumenthal, secretary of the treasury, would have the president announce a specific 1980 figure below \$30 billion in his anti-inflation program, which is expected to be unveiled after the Oct. 14 adjournment of Congress.

Sources said that Mr. Blumenthal was being opposed by James McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB); Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors; and Stuart Eizenstat, the White House domestic counselor. All contend that a specific 1980 figure announced now would not leave the president with enough flexibility in case of changes in the economic outlook.

In a private report, a group of economic specialists from the

OMB, the Council of Economic Advisors and the Treasury has forecast economic growth at 3 1/2 percent for the last half of 1979 and the first half of 1980. That range is still considered healthy for the economy.

But some economists outside the government are warning that higher interest rates might cause a recession in the housing industry next year that could spread to other sectors and become a generalized slump.

Last summer Mr. Carter appointed a task force led by Bowen Cutter of the OMB, and Leg Kling, deputy to Robert Strauss, the chief inflation adviser, to find ways to prune fiscal-1979 spending.

Their report of specific ways to cut the \$2.5 billion, which has just been passed to the president by the Cabinet-level Economic Policy Group, combed painstakingly through the entire budget and came up with such prospects for cuts as these:

• The discretionary allowances of Cabinet secretaries. One of the highest is that given to Labor Secretary Ray Marshall: \$100 million, which is dispersed on experimental work programs.

• The travel budget of the special trade representative, Mr. Strauss. The Cutter-Kling report would cut \$2 million from the Strauss allowance.

• Social Security payments to 32 million Americans. For bureaucratic convenience, all payments are rounded and raised to the nearest 10 cents. The rounding off would be ended next July, when Social Security payments will be automatically adjusted at a saving \$35 million.

• Washington trips for referees responsible for deciding who gets government grants. The proposal is to mail application forms of grant candidates to the referees instead of financing the Washington trips.

Fiscal-1979 spending was set at \$487.5 billion and receipts at \$448.7 billion in the second congressional resolution. The projected deficit is \$38.8 billion. The OMB says, however, that a more realistic projection for the deficit is between \$41 billion and \$42 billion.

To get cuts of the type envisaged in the Cutter-Kling report, the president would have to get a rescission package approved by Congress. He is expected to seek the cuts in January, when he submits his fiscal-1980 budget.

Against Centuries of Indian Oppression

Militancy Grows Among Untouchables

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, (NYT) — In a primitive, grey mud village southeast of here, a woman who belongs to India's untouchable minority was raped by two high-caste Hindus recently as punishment because her husband had dared to accept an allotment of land from the government.

The assault, sketched reported in the press and perfunctorily investigated by the police, was just another statistic in the ancient catalogue of repression that has kept the untouchables firmly imprisoned at the bottom of the Hindu social hierarchy for centuries.

What made the case unusual, however, was that a few days later the aggrieved husband and a group of other untouchables retaliated for the attack by raiding the upper-caste neighborhood of the village, badly beating several caste Hindus and setting fire to a number of huts.

Like other recent instances of untouchables defying tradition by fighting back against injustices, the case illustrates a new and growing militancy among the untouchables after centuries of passive acceptance of one of the world's most miserable conditions.

"It's now or never," Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram, the country's most prominent untouchable, said last month at an angry convention of untouchables in the northern city of Chandigarh. "The question today is whether to live or die."

Calling, in unusually harsh language, for a national liberation struggle, Mr. Ram said: "Efforts

are being made to exterminate you if you resist suppression. But those who are mastering these efforts are living in a dreamland. They feel alarmed when we want our rights."

The next day, the untouchables' convention passed a resolution for a common front to work militantly for a broad range of social reforms, including land redistribution and various economic and social benefits for their minority, which is about 15 percent of the population.

For 30 years, India has had laws against untouchability, the practice of designating certain people as untouchable from birth and denying them access to temples, wells and residential neighborhoods reserved for the higher castes. It is one of the world's oldest social hierarchies and is still common in most villages.

To break down these prejudices, the government has waged a vigorous campaign and has established special untouchable quotas in government employment, in university enrollment and in Parliament.

"These are good things, of course," said an untouchable lawyer. "But the quota system has created rising expectations among our people, and unless more of the promises are fulfilled, their frustrations will increasingly explode into violence."

In the northeastern state of Bihar, militant untouchables have been involved in violent clashes with upper caste Hindus this year over the issue of reserved jobs in the civil service. In a rural area near the western coast, there were similar clashes and a number of deaths last summer over a proposal to rename a university after B.R. Ambedkar, an untouchable leader.

To some Indians, the untouchables' increased tendency to fight back against caste Hindus is a dangerous sign of social polarization. But others find it in hope that there might be some chipping away at the caste system.

Australia Losing Its Battle To Rid Airport of Pelicans

BRISBANE, Australia, Oct. 5 (UPI) — On paper, it looked so simple. Twenty men armed with huge wire and burlap nets and buckets full of fish bait would capture 700 pelicans that had posed a hazard for planes at Collagatta Airport near here.

It was not so easy.

The pelicans came about six months ago to the Currumbin bird sanctuary on the northern approaches to the airport, 450 miles north of Sydney. The sanctuary staff speculated that the birds made the 1,000-mile flight from their breeding grounds on Lake Eyre in the state of South Australia, which was drying up due to lack of rain. The flock became a tourist attraction — but constituted an air hazard as well.

After officials tried in vain to starve the birds, they decided on a forcible relocation. With careful planning, the 20 bird-catchers yesterday launched the assault.

For hours they tried to entice and cajole the pelicans into the nets. But the birds refused to venture past the entrance to the trap. They managed to catch 60, and not without some battle scars. But that left 640 pelicans on the loose on the northern approaches of Collagatta Airport.

Stolichnaya and Moskovskaya. Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.



Fortunately, it's easier to remember the two genuine Russian vodkas than dozens of pseudo-Russian vodkas.



Imported from the USSR

Visas and Politics

There was a time when visas on United States passports created gossip. Men with women who were not their wives, or women with men not their husbands could and often were barred. Then this form of supervision over individual conduct waned, and consuls, passport officials and the public at large began to concentrate on political connections. Both of these subjects aroused controversy, but at least the arguments were less bitter and costly than they are now, as the State Department reluctantly consents to allow Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia and some of his colleagues in what is supposed to be the transitional government from white-ruled Rhodesia to black-dominated Zimbabwe to visit the United States.

The technical argument put forward by the State Department for initially refusing visas to the Smith group is not, of course, without some validity. The Rhodesian government is the subject of sanctions and diplomatic embargoes by many countries, including the United States. So visas could in theory be withheld from officials of that government. But, by the same token, the United States has been active in negotiations to create a legitimate government in Salisbury; its representatives have met with those of Mr. Smith as well as with the prime minister himself. Under those circumstances, why bar him from U.S. soil? Admittedly the United Nations has taken action against the Smith regime, but surely not every action in Turtle Bay is taken all that seriously in Washington.

The main point of the quarrel is that a group of conservative senators, headed by Sen. Hayakawa of California, invited Mr. Smith to the United States at a time when the Carter administration (as well as Britain's Labor government) had a pronounced tilt toward accepting no transition plan for Rhodesia that was not acceptable to the fighting men of the Patriotic Front.

Mr. Smith was largely responsible for blocking British moves toward majority rule

in Rhodesia and creating the present government there. His present white-black government, which is supposed to hold a free general election, has been the subject of much controversy abroad and squabbles within its own ranks. It has acted strongly against Patriotic Front political action as well as against military strikes and has banned the only black newspaper in Rhodesia. It is by no means a perfect solution to the transition period, and may not even be a practicable one. But its members can argue that all Smith initiatives toward shifting from minority to majority rule have been opposed by the Patriotic Front and their supporters in neighboring black states — that what the front wants is not necessarily what the black majority wants; that it seeks, as its leaders have bluntly stated, military victory rather than a decision at the polls.

In other words, the present Smith government and its goals, while they must be viewed with suspicion after Smith's long racist rule, cannot be ruled out completely in favor of the warlike black Patriotic Front and the "front-line" states that comprise Rhodesia's black neighbors. The United States may not be able to force an equitable settlement on Rhodesia — British Foreign Secretary David Owen has admitted Britain's inability to do so, and it hope that the United Nations will take the lead in working out a settlement. But since what Mr. Smith has done is ostensibly aimed toward such a settlement, and since the United States has taken an active role in trying to bring such a solution about, the Smith government should not be denied the right to talk to Americans at home. It is too bad that the State Department got this visa business so badly snarled, but at least it has at last reached a reasonable conclusion, and the Smith spokesmen can come to the United States.

But one may feel a little wistful about the old domination of personal morality in visa disputes. Crimes of passion can bring their own tragedies — but the crimes and follies of politics are far grimmer.

Going, Going and Gone

It's been a troubled season for the strongmen of Iran, Nicaragua and South Africa — and for the Western community to which they embarrassingly adhere. Their frailty and brutality are forcing the United States to re-evaluate again its often conflicting stakes in security, commerce and human rights on three continents.

While Messrs. Carter, Begin and Sadat were hammering out their peace at Camp David, their solid ally, the Shah of Iran, was teetering on his throne. It would have been a bad bargain indeed for them to find each other while losing him. In fact, their peace depends on him, and his difficulties probably spurred them toward agreement. Certainly the Carter administration came to the uncomfortable recognition that it had to help the Shah survive a fierce challenge from a combined opposition of left and right.

He sits, with his oil, astride the Russians' easiest path to the Middle East. He stands, among Muslims, as an enlightened conservative against the radical and the feudal. So long as he and the princes of Saudi Arabia survive, the West will be assured of access to their oil and of a vital role in the region's defense. The Shah is not the most benign of monarchs; the severity and corruption of his reign have aroused much legitimate complaint. But his domestic opposition is notable for the fact that it exists; it is the consequence not only of his repressions but also of his economic reforms and political modernization.

The only conceivable alternative to the Shah in Iran would be not democracy or constitutional monarchy but a military junta less able than he to control Iran's Marxists and religious reactionaries. Americans need not therefore apologize for the opportunism that leads them to prefer the tyrant they know to one they don't. They can only hope that this summer's scare will have reminded the Shah to build his empire on more than one mortal pillar.

The tyrant we know in Nicaragua, by contrast, seems worse than any possible successor. Gen. Anastasio Somoza has ruled, like his father and brother, with a private army for private gain, and without redeeming

reform. Virtually every social and political faction, including conservative businessmen and Roman Catholic priests, have united in opposition. Once the Carter administration made plain its distaste for a dynasty that U.S. aid and arms had preserved in power for 45 years, the pot boiled over into a bloody civil war.

Gen. Somoza has now put down the rebellion at enormous cost, insisting that only his survival can prevent the rise of another Castro. But the longer he clings to his wealth and power the greater will be the appeal of Nicaragua's Robin Hoods. That is why the Organization of American States, though reluctant to interfere in a member's domestic affairs, is unofficially asking the general to retire while he can. And the United States seems to have persuaded him to release his major political prisoners so as to arrange an early election. But the victor in battle is not likely to yield power without further pressure. If North Americans show themselves unafraid of his Communist-scare stories, we may yet help to bring better times to Nicaragua. They can hardly become worse.

As for South Africa, its relations with the rest of the world are sure to deteriorate following the retirement of the ailing prime minister, John Vorster. Although widely condemned as the fiercest defender of racial apartheid, he had the stature at home to try from time to time to appease his nation's black majority and black neighbors. In his final act, however, he withdrew from a deal to let the United Nations prepare the path for an independent black regime in Namibia, the rich territory of South-West Africa that South Africans have run as their own since World War I.

His successor, Pieter Botha, may move to eliminate some of the ugliest forms of social discrimination in South Africa, but he has been an uncompromising hawk on international questions, and notably in the effort to retain control over Namibia. There will be no budging him on this in the early months as he seeks to secure his power at home with acts of defiance abroad. In U.S. eyes, a deplorable regime will behave more deplorably still, and Western commercial interests will collide even more starkly with our most basic values.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 5, 1903

NEW YORK — The New York Times says: "The recent achievement of Mr. Oldfield in running an automobile 15 miles at a velocity of over 60 miles per hour, should fill us with pride, but also reaffirm our caution. As automobiles multiply, the number of fatal accidents to those who use them increases in arithmetical ratio. They are now more than every-day occurrences. Indeed, they are so commonplace as incidents and possess so little 'news value' that only in the case of persons of exceptional social or business prominence are the facts reported."

Fifty Years Ago
October 5, 1928

BERLIN — Gen. Ludendorff, World War hero, has sent a telegram to President Hindenburg in which he claims: "I have just received my sentence of death from the Freemason's League because I revealed their crimes in the war." Ludendorff, whose strange actions recently have made him the subject of much public comment, believes he will die shortly from poisoning. He wants only pure-blooded Germans to be employed to capture the plotters. His wife, adherent of the cult of Odin and author of "Erotic Rebirth," is said to influence him strongly.



Rebels of 1960s: 'Our Time Is Coming'

By Tom Hayden

LOS ANGELES — In August of 1968 in Chicago, I was arrested twice and beaten in the process, lived for some 48 hours in disguise for fear of further violence and then found myself facing indictment and trial on charges of conspiracy to incite a riot.

In September of 1978, Hubert Humphrey, the presidential candidate chosen in the violent setting of the Democratic convention in Chicago, is dead, as are Lyndon Johnson and Richard Daley. The Vietnam war is forgotten or unknown to most young people. The old liberal guns-and-butter coalition built around welfare at home and bellicose anti-Communism abroad has broken up, and the law-and-order candidates of 1968, Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew, having failed to imprison their anti-war adversaries, languish instead in political exile themselves.

What of the radicals of the left from those years? We helped to shatter the walls of segregation, and the war, win new recognition for youth, minorities and women, topple two presidents — and yet the revolution we forecast never came.

Nostalgia

Many of us, like nostalgic veterans of wars past, now ask ourselves whether "our time" has passed. My own opinion is that "our time" is coming — but not as quickly and not necessarily in the same way we once wished.

Take the Chicago conspiracy defendants as an example. Various observers, apparently seeking to dispose lightly of the spirit of the 1960s, take satisfaction from the "failure" of those prosecuted in that trial from our apparent abandoning of the barricade.

I see it differently. We have not been without our petty conceits, even our imbecilities, but on the whole we are still trying to live lives of social responsibility. I now chair the Campaign for Economic Democracy, a grass-roots effort to bring giant corporations under democratic control. David Dellinger edits a political magazine and continues to demonstrate against nuclear weapons and other threats to the human race. Jerry Rubin continues his quest for therapeutic revolution. Bobby Seale writes books and is working in social service programs. Lee Weiner and John Froines are in Washington, Lee with the ACTION program and John with the Occupational Health and Safety Agency. Our main lawyers in the trial, William Kunstler and Leonard Weinglass, continue to represent unpopular defendants. Abbie Hoffman has literally dropped out of existence since he was forced to live as a fugitive to avoid a long jail sentence on an old drug charge, but only Rennie Davis has dropped political activism — and that to undertake a spiritual life.

The Struggle

So while we are not quite "Eight Who Changed the World," neither have we given up the struggle. None of us has had conventional careers, or joined in celebrating the system we opposed together in Chicago.

Those who may have expected more might recall that we were chosen for our role as symbols of protest in Chicago — not because of any special gifts, but because John Mitchell's Justice Department decided to indict a certain pantheon of scapegoats for a showcase trial. We were the best the authorities could find, and yet even the jury in the end did not consider us a conspiracy.

At the height of the war and the urban riots, those of us looking for change faced a closed political system, and it was logical to carry our dissent into the streets. By doing so, we opened a crack in the system, and having opened it, it is now hardly surprising for us to enter. And so some, like myself, have run for public office, anti-war leader Sam Brown heads ACTION, with an early civil-rights leader, John Lewis, as his deputy; former Ramparts editor Robert Scheer writes articles that appear on the front page of the Los Angeles Times; my wife, Jane Fonda, who was a special target of Nixon and almost blacklisted in Hollywood, is now "respectable" and drawing large audiences. Other examples abound.

Some will concede these cases in print, but scoff at the notion that they represent more than the moderate success of a few individuals. The trend, they say, is to the right, to apathy, to a return to the 1950s.

Certainly a rightist counterattack is under way at the moment, aimed at rolling back many of the gains of the past 15 years. I chafe when I hear high officials calling on Americans to "toughen up" for another showdown with the Soviet Union over Africa — as if nothing at all has been learned from the Vietnam war. I am bitter when I read that more Americans are poor today than when Lyndon Johnson's War on Poverty started, and that an entire generation of minority youth is being written off as expendable. I am depressed to find that today's college students have been cut off from their own immediate history: Most don't know whether SDS stands for the Students for a Democratic Society or the name of a detergent.

Ultimately, however, this shift to the right doesn't worry me. The achievements of the 1960s cannot ever be erased entirely, nor can we be pushed back to the 1950s. Times have changed too much.

Nothing can persuade women and minorities, for example, that they should reset their consciousness and expectations, like the hands of a clock, to those of the 1950s. Nothing could convince U.S. parents to send their sons loyally to die somewhere in the Third World. Indeed, recent events like the coal miners' strike, the farmers' demonstrations and the Proposition 13 vote in California are evidence of a deepening of populist skepticism toward all institutions.

What concerns me more than the rise of the right is the decline of the center. Middle-of-the-road officialdom seems to have no answers to our economic problems beyond those of the New Deal nor to our foreign problems beyond those of the cold war. The country is daily becoming less governable because no consensus of purpose binds the U.S. people. Americans under age 18 have never experienced a stable two-term presidency. As spiraling energy costs aggravate the economic picture, more and more Americans will be competing for less and less in the "land of opportunity."

The political activists of the 1960s, having now fully cut their teeth, will be back again and again with the same philosophy but expressed through new roles. If the 1960s brought our birth and development, the 1980s and 1990s will be our years of maximum influence and maturity.

My point is simple: The 1960s created what can be called a leadership generation for the future. Just as the Depression and World War II were the formative experiences for most of our decision-makers for the past 30 years — including every president from Truman to Carter — so the Vietnam-Watergate period gave birth to a new generation of dedicated and politicized people. In our fathers' time, democracy was threatened from abroad, our own institutions were basically sound, affluence appeared to most to be guaranteed, the United States was No. 1.

In our time, we have received a different world view: Democracy has been most threatened by "plumbers" operating from the

White House, our institutions are troubled, affluence is hardly guaranteed and being No. 1 in bombs hasn't made us No. 1 in the quality of life.

The reappearance in years ahead of the 1960s activists with this guiding outlook will be misread by many. Some will not recognize us, and some will believe we have "settled down" too much. We will not be a protesting fringe, because the fringe of yesterday is the mainstream of tomorrow. We will not be protesting but proposing solutions: an energy program emphasizing renewable resources, such as the sun; democratic restructuring of large corporations; employing technology to decentralize decision-making and information, making the quality of our lives more important than greed and materialism.

Roots

Those who filled the streets in the 1960s may yet fill the halls of government in the 1980's and if we do, I don't believe we will forget our roots. When I was being sentenced by Judge Julius Hoffman at the end of the Chicago trial, he looked bemusedly at me, and said, "A smart fellow like you could go far under our system."

Who knows, Your Honor, perhaps I will. And if it should happen, I won't forget how much you taught me.

Tom Hayden is chairman of the Campaign for Economic Democracy and a director of the California Public Policy Center. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — After agonizing over the question for weeks, the Carter administration has decided to let Ian Smith, the white Rhodesian leader visit this country. He was invited by 27 senators, and they applied heavy political pressure to overcome doubts in the State Department.

The visit does raise serious diplomatic problems, and it will complicate the lives of officials trying to deal with the menacing situation in Rhodesia. But I think the decision to allow it was correct. That is not the cause of Smith's statesmanship or personal qualities. The reasons lie in U.S. principles and U.S. interests.

No one should have any illusions about Ian Smith. He has presided over one of the most disastrous adventures in the recent history of international affairs: the attempt to perpetuate control of Rhodesia by its tiny white minority, less than 5 percent of the population. His policy has brought a promising country to the edge of chaos.

Blacks Excluded

Smith founded his regime on racial discrimination of a kind that Americans have begun to forget. Blacks were excluded by law from owning most of Rhodesia's good farmland, sent to separate and grossly unequal schools, denied access to political power. Inevitably, they turned to armed rebellion.

Even on his own terms, without regard to racism, Smith has been a failure. His "independent Rhodesia" is collapsing after a dozen years. He has missed successive chances to settle on attractive terms

always offering concessions too late and too little. Twice he twisted out of agreements with Britain that would have been highly advantageous to his white constituency.

He agreed to majority rule only when faced with an unwinnable guerrilla war and even then he fudged his new policy so much that it did not work. The coalition he set up with internal black leaders last spring has not made any substantial changes in racial policies and it has not won the black popular support essential to its success.

Nor could Smith rightly cry "unfair" if he were kept out. He has not hesitated to exclude from Rhodesia, or deport journalists or lawyers or anyone he dislikes. He censors the press and has just closed Rhodesia's only black newspaper. His government forced thousands of blacks to leave their homes and live in "protected villages" that even he has lately called "prisons."

No Grace

In short, we owe Smith no grace. But we owe ourselves commitment to a principle that I heard Anderson Young express a year ago. An African leader asked him what the United States had done about closing the Rhodesian Information Office in Washington.

"We haven't done anything," Young said, "and I guess I don't advocate doing anything. That's one of the things I like about this country. We don't have to shut up people we disagree with."

Until recently, Communists invited to the United States by respected groups were denied visas. President Carter wisely thought that a self-confident democracy did not need such a policy, but George Meany and Sen. Howard Baker, R-Texas, tried last summer to revive it. We should avoid any precedents that would encourage them.

The serious doubt about a Smith visit is that it could hurt U.S. hopes of diplomatic cooperation from the nearby African states, and encourage the bitter-end whites in Rhodesia to go on with the policy that have proved so disastrous. As the Economist of London put it, the visit may "leave Rhodesia's whites to believe that some kind of rabbit may yet be pulled out of the hat."

Game Is Up

But Smith really knows now that the game is up. He knows that the United States cannot save him. He knows that he must soon leave political life giving way to a genuine black government. That is why he tried secret negotiations with Joshua Nkomo, the external black leader most likely to make a deal.

All this suggests a reason of politics as well as principle for a Smith visit. President Carter may use it for one last diplomatic effort to stop Rhodesia's slide into chaos. The obstacles are great. African countries are skeptical. A larger British and U.S. role would be required. But the alternative for everyone — white and black, Rhodesian and American and British is ghastly.

Crumbling of Consent In the U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — No single theme dominates the elections this year. But they are informed by a theme central to U.S. life — something that has been happening all over for over a decade.

What has been happening all over is the coming apart of national consensus. The 1978 election is chiefly interesting as a benchmark, a measure of whether consent continues to crumble.

The "crumbling of consent" of course, is an imprecise, sordid generalization. It is easier to feel than to define. It finds its most vivid examples not in politics but in the everyday life of the home, the office and the workplace. It is impossible to date with precision.

Confronted

Sometime in the mid-1960s, however, what was a relatively well-established order came up against a spirit of (to use a term of the times) confrontation. Wives became more assertive in challenging husbands, children in defying parents, students in sassing teachers, and workers in resisting orders from the boss.

The political consequences of that change have been universal. In every level have been increasingly threatened by ous. Legislative leaders have had to concede to the rank and file. Chief executives have been forced to yield to legislatures.

Twice the protest achieved the force of a national earthquake. Vietnam dominated the congressional elections of 1966 and the presidential election of 1968. Watergate unseated President Nixon and a big bunch of congressmen in 1974.

The fractious spirit continued through 1976. President Ford had to use all his resources to head off the challenge of Ronald Reagan for the Republican nomination. Jimmy Carter, an outsider running as an outsider, overcame the Democratic establishment to win the nomination and the election.

Crowbars

As president, Mr. Carter has done very little to curb the spirit of dissent. His veto of the public works bill, for example, was done in the name of fiscal discipline. But its political impact was to hand knives and crowbars to younger congressmen eager to challenge the established leadership of Speaker O'Neill and majority leader James Wright.

Even before the primaries got under way this year, 50 sitting congressmen announced they would not seek re-election. With the retirement of that superb veteran, George Mahon of Texas and the Appropriations Committee, there will not be a single House committee led by a chairman with more than four years experience at the helm.

As to the primary results, the most important vote by far was the victory of Proposition 13 in California last June. That was a message of protest sent to the leaders of both parties by an electorate so angry about high property tax that it was ready to smash the gear box of government.

Other shocks include the defeat of sitting governors in the Democratic primaries in Texas, Maryland and Massachusetts. In New Jersey, a venerable Republican, Clifford Case, lost the Senate primary to a relative outsider, Jeffrey Bell.

In Minnesota, a congressman backed by the powerful Democratic hierarchy lost the Senate nomination to another outsider. In Wisconsin, a congressman backed by the powerful Republican establishment lost the Senate primary to yet another new face.

Narrow Issues

That, to be sure, is far from being a wholesale slaughter of incumbents. The vulnerable can be sharply pinpointed. Those in trouble have tended to take the "enlightened" side on a series of narrow issues. They have been "soft" on tax cuts, on the death penalty, abortion and the environment.

But the election is far from over. Incumbent governors facing tough re-election fights include two Democrats — Hugh Carey of New York and Ella Grasso of Connecticut — and two Republicans — William Milliken of Michigan and James Rhodes of Ohio.

If they go down, the election will show consent crumbling at an unabated pace. Even if they survive, the evidence suggests that while the pace is slower and the circumstances more sharply defined, the crumbling of consent continues.

umbling
Consent
the U.S.

Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — No one dominates the scene this year. But they are a theme central to something that has been happening since the coming of the 1978 election. The 1978 election is a theme central to something that has been happening since the coming of the 1978 election. The 1978 election is a theme central to something that has been happening since the coming of the 1978 election.

Confronted
In the mid-1960s, he was a relatively well-known figure. But then, in a term of the word, he was a relatively well-known figure. But then, in a term of the word, he was a relatively well-known figure. But then, in a term of the word, he was a relatively well-known figure.

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6. President Ford is a resources to head of Ronald Reagan. A nomination from outside running a campaign to win the election.

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Theater in Paris

Two Spectacles and a Solo

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 5 (HT) — Spectacle is the order of the week. At the Palais des Sports a huge, energetic cast is engaged in Robert Hossein's massive *Notre Dame de Paris*, and in the Grand Salle de la Pompidou Center there is "Mori El Merma," a stunning production for which the great Spanish painter, Joan Miró, has designed the decor and costumes.

"Notre Dame de Paris" is a production of the great Spanish painter, Joan Miró, has designed the decor and costumes. The production is a production of the great Spanish painter, Joan Miró, has designed the decor and costumes. The production is a production of the great Spanish painter, Joan Miró, has designed the decor and costumes.

Among the scenes are those of the thieves' market — where the blind see, the deaf hear and the lame walk; the flogging of Quasimodo; the mob's charge on the church; the rescue of Esmeralda from the executioner's clutches by the hunchbacked bell-ringer; his flight with her to a gargoyled eyrie in the belfry; his battle with the lustful priest, Frollo, who would possess her; Louis XI in a cage that hangs high above those of his prisoners; the reunion of the gypsy mother and child; and, as an epilogue after the tragic denouement and general slaughter, the phantom of the humanitarian Hugo looking sorrowfully down on the proceedings.

The adaptation, squeezed by crude hands from the Hugo pages, has been devised with massive crowd scenes in mind. It is merely a blueprint for picturesque tableaux, and its realization resembles a silent screen epic, devoid of punctuation, except for the stagey agency of situations. Under the circumstances, acrobatics substitute for acting.

Gerard Boncaron's Quasimodo is a sideshow freak adept at somersaults and tower-climbing. Michel Creton's Clopin, the king of the vagabonds, is obscured in the rush. Anne Fontaine and Bernard Lanneau, as Esmeralda and Phoebus, the romantic pair, are particularly, at least pictorially, by the spotlight. There is little dialogue but much howling in this free-wheeling pageant, and the mute cinema's use of accompanying music.

On the Arts Agenda

"Noah's Ark," a new work for speaker and orchestra by Stanley Weiner, with a text by the composer and Ingrid Seiler, will have its first performance Oct. 8 at the Opéra (Wien, Germany). Municipal Opera, with the composer conducting, and Rainer Luxem taking the speaking part.

Radio France's music network, France Musique, is devoting 17 hours of its broadcast day Oct. 7, from 9 a.m. to 2 a.m., to Claude Debussy.

The season of Sunday morning chamber music concerts at the Theatre d'Orsay in Paris has scheduled, during October, the pianist Georges Fluhdermacher (Oct. 8) with works by Liszt and Schubert; cellist Frederic Lodeon with Daria Hovora in Beethoven and Brahms (Oct. 15); Emmanuel Krivine, violin, and Huguette Dreyfus, harp, in a Bach program (Oct. 22); and the piano-vocal-cello trio of Marie-Françoise Duquet, Jean Leber and Alain Meunier with a Bach-Haydn program (Oct. 29).

Sharps and Flats

CHICHESTER, England — The Sanyo Jazz Festival takes place here Oct. 11-15, featuring Woody Herman, Sarah Vaughan, Stan Getz, Bud Freeman, Edgard Heber, the Ronnie Scott Quartet and the Humphrey Lyttelton Band.

to swell emotion and charge the flow of the story has been adopted. As a dramatization it is inferior to the famous Lon Chaney movie, but Hossein's directorial guidance has made it a popular show of gigantic size.

"Mori El Merma" performed brilliantly by the Claca company of Barcelona, demonstrates the Gordon Craig theory of the super-marionette. Craig preached that the adoption of a stage puppet would eliminate the barrier of the actor's personality, which often blocks direct communication between play-wright and audience. The notion is here put to an interesting and successful test with the players disguised as the grotesque creatures of ancient dreams.

The bizarre action, against backcloths splattered by Miró's vivid brush, concerns the toppling of a tyrant and his corrupt court. Among the courtiers are a dwarf of giant foot, a monster of skinny arms, a turnip-head and a coquette red-haired female form, clad in a balloon dress.

The royal guards alone are human, and constantly conduct raids to the shrill warning of their police whistles. A smitten tribe plots and plans the regime's overthrow — a malicious monkey striking the final blow for freedom with a dagger.

Extraordinary
The acting of these muffled artists is extraordinary. These interpreters have graceful mobility and humorous rhythm. The exchanges are grunts, groans and moans, and the only comprehensible phrase is the cry, "Mori el merma" — death to the tyrant. The oppressor is of Ubu proportions.

The spirit of the enterprise is that of a carnival, with folk-instrument music accompanying the nightmare visions and the bugle of the bullring occasionally piercing through. The exotic spectacle has a playful, festive air that appeals to children as well as to adults. The Claca theater has brought us a presentation of rich imagination and remarkable execution.

As a savor of these full-fledged spectacles, there is at the Studio des Champs-Elysees "Au Benefice du Diable," which for two hours an unnamed Curt Jurgens seeks to convince us that he is the late Clarence Darrow. Darrow, great defender of the underdog and relentless foe of capital punishment, has a lofty place in early 20th century U.S. history.

His most famous court battles — the defense of child-killers Leopold and Loeb, and his merciless ridicule of William Jennings Bryan when that withered windbag successfully sought to forbid the teaching of Darwin's evolution theory in Tennessee schools — have already been dramatized on stage and screen. Arriving belatedly, the David Rintels' "Benefit of the Doubt," adapted into French by Eric Kahane, comes as a faint echo of the main events of Darrow's career.

Louely Air
This one-man exercise has a lonely air. One longs to see Darrow in action and out of his study, where he is in a mellow meditation on his past. In court he made more use of his knowledge of emotion than his knowledge of law. There he was a superb actor.

prime instance, he avoided mention of the crime and spoke instead of the dark forest in which adolescents must ever wander, trying bewilderedly to find their way. He wept, and had judge and jury in tears as well — thus saving his clients' necks. And recall his reply to the "monkey-trial" judge who indignantly inquired if he was trying to show contempt for the court: "No, I'm trying to conceal it."

Drama is conflict, and it is only memory of conflict that the Rintels' script contains. Jurgens has Darrow's words, and recites them competently and appealingly, but he has not Darrow's broad manner (nor did Henry Fonda, who undertook the role on Broadway and London). If you were up for murder, it is unlikely that you would place your fate in the hands of either of them. Orson Welles' Darrow in the film, "Compulsion," was more reassuring.

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"Notre Dame de Paris": Excerpts from Victor Hugo.



Miro's fantastic costumes populate "Mori El Merma."

Theater in Berlin

A New Production of 'Mother Courage'

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Oct. 5 — I went to the Berliner Ensemble's new production of Bertolt Brecht's most famous play, "Mother Courage," with an apprehensive feeling of the sincerest compassion for all involved.

Thirty-one years ago Brecht, harassed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, fled to Switzerland; then, refused a visa for Munich in Germany's U.S. zone, he accepted a Soviet invitation to East Berlin. There he founded his own company, the Berliner Ensemble, by staging the exemplary production of "Mother Courage" that still stands as a milestone in contemporary theatrical history.

Much has happened to the Ensemble since then. As long as Brecht lived, it retained its rank at the highest historical level of repertoire theater — alongside Stanislavsky's Moscow Art Theater and the Abbey Theater in Dublin. After Brecht's death, his widow, Helene Weigel, herself unforgettable as Mother Courage, assumed complete control. Regrettably, her abrasive personality soon had most of the company's leading members looking for opportunities elsewhere. Her successor managed some good productions, but in the long run proved inadequate to the task of restoring the company to its former standing.

Now the Berliner Ensemble has a new collective leadership, with Brecht's longtime pupil and co-worker Manfred Wekwerth as *primus inter pares*. Things got off to an encouraging start for the new leadership this year with an outstanding new production of Brecht's "Galileo," with the author's gifted son-in-law Ekkehard Schall impressive in the title role. The company's new leaders obviously have no intention of permitting the historic old Theater am Schiffbauerdamm, today the Theater an der Berliner Platz, to atrophy and become into an airless museum.

With the new "Mother Courage," one happily cannot say that fools have rushed in — but even the bravest angel might have feared to tread the boards where for more than 12 years Helene Weigel played her greatest role. Abject audiences that went back again and again and knew every line and nuance of the 3½-hour performance all but by heart. At least this member of that old audience is encouraged by the new production, so let me dispense with odious comparisons.

Gisela May, in the title role, brings a welcome musicality to the Paul Dessau songs that form such an important part of the work. Ekkehard Schall, one of Mother Courage's sons in the old production, now plays the cook. Like al-

most everyone else in last night's performance, he began with evident nervousness but improved considerably as the evening went on.

Peter Kupke has staged the play with finesse against extremely spare decor by Manfred Grund. Outstanding are Holger Mahlich and Michael Gerber as the two sons, Franziska Troegner as the mute Katrin, Dieter Franke as the chaplain, and Renate Richter as the whore Yvette.

Brecht's old production of "Mother Courage" will remain a theatrical monument. That fact has to be lived with, the new leadership of the Ensemble has made a commendable effort to do just that: After 17 years, "Mother Courage" has rejoined this repertory — a boon especially for new audiences who missed the old production, and can now discover the play in these historic surroundings.

Penguin Chooses
A U.S. Executive
LONDON, Oct. 5 (Reuters) — Penguin Books, the pre-eminent British paperback publisher for more than 50 years, has hired its first U.S. chief executive. He is Peter Mayer, formerly head of Avon and Pocket Books.

Mr. Mayer, 42, succeeds E.J.B. Rose, 69, the Penguin chairman.

Old Films Uncovered

TORONTO, Oct. 5 (NYP) — A bulldozer operator in the Yukon has uncovered a gold mine of lost silent movies literally frozen in time.

About 500 old films dating from 1910 to 1921 have been uncovered in their original tins at a construction site in Dawson City in the Yukon Territory. The treasure trove of films includes long-lost newsreels of World War I as well as melodramas featuring such stars of yesterday as Lillian Russell, Lionel Barrymore and Mae Murray.

In a few days the cinematic collection will begin its journey to the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa for restoration work, possibly in conjunction with the U.S. Library of Congress, according to Canadian officials. The silent stories are on decaying nitrate film, which is highly inflammable and chemically unstable.

The films were uncovered as construction workers razed the site of an old hockey arena in Dawson. Underneath, they found the remains of a swimming pool. And in the deep end, where they had been frozen in permafrost for half a century, the 500 film cans were found.

Oldtime residents recall that Dawson City had been literally the end of the line for movies making the circuits of North America's cinemas in the old days. By the time the 10-minute one-reelers and the five-reel feature films reached Dawson, their U.S. owners had little interest in paying the costly return freight just to store the out-of-date movies.

"I can hardly wait to look at it all," said Kenneth Larose, head of acquisitions for the Public Archives' film division, "it's like a buried treasure. We suspect a lot of the films do not exist anywhere else."

There are testimonials in Ford's files to this — from companies outfitted with APSEE, from hospitals, restaurants and from a Carmelite priest in Encino, Calif.

Negative Ion 'Zapper' Makes 'Feel-Good' Air

By Pat Morrison

COSTA MESA, Calif. — If you accentuate the positive and eliminate the negative around here, you're in trouble. It should be the other way around, say a trio of engineers.

They market a device informally called a "zapper," a mechanism which they say can counteract a lot of bad feelings; for instance, the tight, irritable, fatigued, headache reaction from exposure to hot winds.

Such unpleasant feelings come from too many positive ions in the air — an imbalance of electric charges created by the compressed heat or smog or other factors — that can depress or tire a person or generate tension, said Palmer B. Ford, president of Energy Masters Inc.

He said the device can generate an atmosphere of negative ions — the kind felt after a good rain or lightning storm, the kind found in the mountains — that can lift the spirits and clean the environment.

To be sure, authorities dispute the efficacy of the device. Even within the federal government there is disagreement. The Food and Drug Administration has dismissed the machine, but, as an experiment, the Navy has installed it in three submarines, and the U.S. Border Patrol has ordered several, according to Ford.

The machine is officially called APSEE (air purification by stimulated electron emission), but to its friends, it is the "zapper," and it can put out more than 25 billion negative "feel-good" ions in a minute's time.

"We're not selling snake oil or pyramids or anything like that — this does what we say it will," Ford said.

He and his associates believe in what they are doing in flooding the air with negative ions, "rejuvenating mother nature and reducing the problems mankind has brought on itself."

There is, Ford believes, a great market for the zapper in Geneva, the place we hold all our peace conferences. It makes for fewer colds and respiratory problems and has a tranquilizing effect from the production of negative ions," he added.

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B A L O of September 25, 1978.

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AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	587 - 257	556	561 - 556	7	3.1	83.00 - 53.63c - 82.00	14,774	78 1st sem. estimated net results = 540 MF vs. 640 MF in 1st sem. 77.
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	929 - 275	825	851 - 806	10	3.4	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	1977 group consolidated turnover = 3.4 bl. Fr. (up 31% vs. 1976).
BSN GERVAIS DAÏNONE.....	Glass food	630 - 318	600	630 - 600	30	4.5	24.29 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	1st semester 78 group consolidated turnover = 7,254 MF vs. 6,604 MF (+9.8%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	214 - 126.40	208	213 - 210	13	5.6	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,666	Subs. Cie Maritime. First half 78 sales: 529 Mt (+19% vs. first half 77).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	135 - 80.50	132.80	134.80 - 133	9	6.0	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	30% of group's global 77 turnover of 6,570 Mt realized abroad.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE.....	Bank	145 - 84	143	145 - 135	11	5.6	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	Group 78 1st sem. gross net profit = 327.36 MF vs. 324.24 MF in 77.
CREDIT INDUSTR. & COMM.....	Bank	132.80 - 72.50	132.80	131 - 125	15	5.3	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.00	4,528	New SICAV in French securities (FRANCO) to be offered public by CIC group as of Sep. 25
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind	102.20 - 49	79.80	84.90 - 78	—	—	9.52 - 5.56c - —	3,684	Company's 1st 6 months 78 turnover (ex. taxes) = 3,076 MF (+3.8% vs. 77).
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	353 - 124	343	347 - 343	5	3.4	36.50 - 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77 net consol. assets per share F. 496 vs. F. 423 in 1976 (+18%).
FERODO S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	541 - 296	516	541 - 529	14	4.0	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,545	Ferodo acquires majority interest in autoc. with DSA regarding Daewoo
IMETAL.....	Mining	96.10 - 45.80	71.80	70.30 - 67.20	7	5.3	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	As result of zinc price increase, Panzagra expects better results 3rd semester 78.
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverag.	614 - 268	595	614 - 600	29	1.4	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	1st 6 months 78 consolidated turnover (excl. taxes) = 863 MF (+28% vs. 77).
NORD (Compagnie du).....	Holding	38.50 - 15	32.60	38.50 - 32.80	—	4.6	0.29 - 1.72 - —2.15	13,284	Compagnie du Nord and Banque Belge have merged to form a new group.
PECHNEY-UG-KUHMANN.....	Chemun.	110.90 - 62.10	103	108.80 - 107	18	4.9	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	PUL-Hyundai (Korea) accord for Malaysian aluminium plant project.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	535 - 201	510	535 - 527	4	2.3	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,560	Group acquisition of Chrysler (UK) approved by London.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol.	98 - 51.70	90	94.50 - 84.60	—	6.7	— - — - —	5,430	1977 dividend will be maintained at Fr.6.
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	641 - 458	625	639 - 628	13	2.9	45.57 - 47.85c - 48.00c	926	August turnover up by some 10%. Overall increase (March-Aug) 30.16%.
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	124.80 - 48.50	122	124.80 - 121	28	4.9	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	Rhone-Poulenc to order new refining machinery from A. Franch.
ROBECO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	364	362.30 - 339.10	—	10.0	[not relevant]	25,300	Robeco (Japan, 4-td) up over 8% for 78. Refers to 45.9% foreign bonds up 43%.
SGS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1225	1830	1833 - 1820	26	1.2	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	Group acquisition of ACRO (USA) manufacturer of metal tennis rackets.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

'Unpleasant Surprise'

**U.S. Prices Up .9%
On Wholesale Level**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI)—Led by an abrupt and unexpected climb in food costs, U.S. wholesale prices climbed 0.9 percent in September for the largest monthly gain since spring, the government reported today.

The Labor Department said food prices soared by 1.7 percent, the largest rise since April, after falling 1.5 percent in August and 0.3 percent in July. The overall 0.9 percent wholesale price jump was also the biggest since last April's 1.3 percent, the department said. Overall, wholesale prices had actually declined in August for the first time in two years.

"It was a somewhat unpleasant surprise," said William Cox, a Commerce Department economist. "We had not expected the big jump in food prices," he said, adding the higher food prices — particularly for beef and veal — will show up quickly at the retail level.

Another government economist, John Early of the Labor Department, was not quite so pessimistic. The latest report "doesn't indicate things are getting worse, but it cancels out hope that things are getting better," he said.

Bill Brock, chairman of the Republican National Committee, used the report to make some political points. "Today's dismal report on the incredible increase in wholesale prices proves again that the Carter administration and the Democratic-controlled Congress has failed miserably in the fight to keep down the cost of living."

President Carter and his economic policymakers have maintained that inflation would taper off somewhat — especially in the food sector — during the second half of 1978 after surging ahead at an alarming pace during the first half.

8.2% Annual Rate

Prices rose during each month at the same rate as September's, the annual rate of increase would be 10.8 percent.

Even without the volatile food price sector, other wholesale prices rose 0.6 percent compared to just 0.4 percent in August. To make the situation even worse, the department also reported that wholesale prices at the intermediate and crude stages — those products not yet ready for shipment to retailers — also turned in dismal performances.

Intermediate prices rose 0.7 percent, the biggest gain since March, while crude goods prices jumped 1.6 percent after falling for two straight months.

By far, the biggest surprise in the report was the large gain in the prices of food ready for shipment to supermarkets. The 1.7 percent gain, the department said, was attributed mostly to a large jump in beef and veal prices.

The department said its overall wholesale price index, based on 1967 equals 100, stood at 196.9 last month. Wholesale prices have now risen 8.2 percent and food is up 10.2 percent since September 1977, the department said.

The prices of consumer durables other than food rose 0.6 percent in September, double the August pace.

On the brighter side, the index for consumer durables moved up 0.4 percent, much less than the August rise of 0.7 percent and the 1.8 percent surge in July, the department said.

White House press secretary Jody Powell termed the 0.9-percent September rise in producer goods "obviously disappointing." He said that "particularly disheartening" was last month's jump in meat prices but he said administration economists do not expect meat prices to go up as much in coming months as they did in the first six months of the year.

**Prices Gain
On Wall St.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored narrow gains in moderate trading today as concern about the weekly money supply report eroded early strength.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 2.51 points to 876.47 and advanced led declines 558 to 583. Volume rose to 27.82 million shares from yesterday's 25.09 million.

After the close, the Federal Reserve said the M-1 money supply rose \$700 million for the week ended Sept. 27 to \$361.8 billion from a revised \$361.1 billion the previous week. M-2 rose \$1.52 billion to \$864.2 billion from a revised \$862.7 billion.

Cox Broadcasting was the biggest percentage gainer, jumping 9 1/2 to 59. It is the object of a merger bid by GE, which lost 1 1/2 to 52 1/2.

Technicare added 1 1/2 to 13 in active trading. Johnson and Johnson agreed in principle to acquire Technicare by exchanging 0.175 of its shares for each Technicare share. Johnson lost 1/4 to 83 1/2.

Westinghouse added 1 1/2 to 22 1/2.

Active Carrier Corp. lost 1/4 to 25 1/2. United Technologies filed a counterclaim to Carrier's suit to block a United takeover attempt. United was unchanged at 43 1/2.

Polaroid lost 1 1/2 to 51 1/2 and IBM was off two to 279.

W. R. Grace turned down an offer from the Flick group of West Germany to purchase more Grace shares directly from the company rather than on the open market. Grace was unchanged at 31 1/2.

Celanese Corp. said the boards of Celanese and Olin, at separate meetings, approved in principle the merger of the two companies. Olin lost 1 1/2 to 24 1/2 and Celanese 1 1/2 to 40.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also gained in moderate trading. The index added 0.11 point to 169.83.

**Company
Reports**

Revenue, Profits in Millions			
Britain			
Year	June 30	1978	1977
Revenue	872.55	851.12	
Profits	25.97	64.74	
Per Share	0.071	0.257	
(Figures in Pounds Sterling)			
U.S.			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,900	2,620	
Profits	31.70	17.25	
Per Share	1.22	0.67	
10 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	8,633	7,643	
Profits	98.20	70.32	
Per Share	3.77	2.71	
(Figures in U.S. Dollars)			

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NOTICE

**TO CUSTOMERS, CORRESPONDENTS, DEBTORS AND CREDITORS OF
BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL - GENEVA**

BANQUE OCCIDENTALE POUR L'INDUSTRIE ET LE COMMERCE (SUISSE) announces the opening of its banking premises at 15-17 Quai des Bergues, Geneva.

In accordance with an agreement entered into on the 2nd August 1978 with BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL, BANQUE OCCIDENTALE POUR L'INDUSTRIE ET LE COMMERCE (SUISSE) takes over, as from 1st October 1978, most of the assets and liabilities as well as the securities portfolio and certain contingent liabilities of BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL under the terms of existing agreements between BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL and those customers, correspondents, debtors and creditors taken over by BANQUE OCCIDENTALE POUR L'INDUSTRIE ET LE COMMERCE (SUISSE).

All the customers, debtors and creditors of BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL taken over by BANQUE OCCIDENTALE POUR L'INDUSTRIE ET LE COMMERCE (SUISSE) are being informed individually in accordance with their usual arrangements with BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL.

BANQUE OCCIDENTALE POUR L'INDUSTRIE ET LE COMMERCE (SUISSE)
Geneva, 30th September 1978.

BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL
Geneva, 30th September 1978.

GE Plans to Buy Cox Broadcasting

General Electric says it plans to acquire the Atlanta-based Cox Broadcasting Corp. for stock valued at about \$467 million. GE and Cox say their boards have authorized negotiations for a definitive agreement based on the exchange of 1.3 GE shares of common stock for each Cox share. The Cox family also owns The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution, which would not be involved in the merger. GE chairman Reginald Jones says GE also expects to report its third-quarter profits rose from the \$1.18 a share a year earlier, but the gain will not be as much as the 16 percent in the first half.

the current and future obligations involved in the settlement, which will be accounted for in the third quarter, amounts to \$112 million with a present worth of \$72.5 million.

Transamerica Loses Ruling to IBM

Predatory-pricing charges against International Business Machines by Transamerica Computer have been thrown out by a federal judge. But the antitrust case, for up to \$390 million in triple damages, brought in 1973 by the subsidiary of Transamerica is still scheduled for trial Nov. 6. In granting IBM's motion that the predatory-pricing charges be thrown out, the judge said, "it doesn't appear that Transamerica... could prove predatory pricing... by the total cost test or the variable cost test." He gave Transamerica 10 days to rebut its pricing claims to see if they can meet his standards.

Westinghouse to Settle Uranium Suit

Westinghouse Electric said it has reached final agreement on an out-of-court settlement on a uranium supply lawsuit brought by Houston Lighting & Power acting as project manager for the South Texas Project. The claim resolved by the settlement represents about 16 percent of the total uranium claimed in 17 utility lawsuits originally filed against Westinghouse in federal and state courts and in Sweden. The suits were filed after Westinghouse terminated the uranium supply contracts on the ground it would be "commercially impracticable" to fulfill them. Westinghouse says the pre-tax cost to the company "of

Technip to Build Soviet Oil Complex

Societe Technip, the French engineering concern, will design and build a complex designed to boost production at two Soviet oilfields under an agreement formally signed in Paris. The 750-million-franc contract (about \$175 million), placed by Machinimport, involves the gas-lift technique, and is destined for the Samotlor and Fyodorovsk oilfields in western Siberia.

U.S. Trade Mission Encounters 'Difficulties'

Japan Reluctant to Yield on Computers

Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (NYT)—As members of a U.S. trade mission spread out in Japan in search of business, Japan is not giving ground to the United States in one key industry in which the United States has a big competitive advantage—computers.

While senior cabinet members and Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda met today with Commerce Secretary Junnosuke Kure to hear his pleas to import U.S. goods, computer firms in the 140-strong trade mission encountered "difficulties" in pursuing business, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Fukuda assured Mrs. Kureps that Japan's trade surplus with the United States was Japan's "biggest headache," something that must be put right as soon as possible.

But, meanwhile, U.S. computer salesmen met "reluctance" at the working level to act on the very clearly expressed wish of the prime minister, according to Frank Weil, assistant secretary of the Commerce Department. "It's Catch 22," he said.

He indicated that whereas Japanese leaders are, on the surface, eager to get back the trade surplus, when it comes down to hard business the Japanese are as tough and competitive as ever.

Explaining the point, Mr. Weil said that Mrs. Kureps and mission leader Mark Shepherd Jr., chairman of Texas Instruments, today called on the minister for posts and telecommunications, Yasuji Hatoyama, and urged that Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp., the state communications body, give orders to U.S. computer makers, rather than confining them to Japanese firms.

Officials told Mrs. Kureps they "don't do competitive, open basis (tendering) for technical reasons," according to Mr. Weil, who added that Mr. Shepherd "politely said in a nice Texas way—baloney."

In a speech at the American Club today, Mr. Shepherd urged that "Japan must open more fully its government procurement, public-policy corporation and agricultural sector to foreign competitors."

Mr. Shepherd, chairman of one of the toughest U.S. competitors of Japanese business, also reportedly said in an interview today that he saw "more efforts on the side of some Japanese companies to sell (computer) components to the U.S. and Europe."

"Yes, Japan is intensifying the war," in computers, he told the Mainichi Daily.

Mr. Weil told U.S. reporters later that the Japanese were particularly eager to stop U.S. companies from getting into the word-processing industry here. "The Japanese claim that they are not ready for it," he said. "That is what they often do when we get the jump on them."

"At present Japan exports only \$100 million worth a year of computers to the U.S.," added Mr. Weil, who said he had been assured by Japanese officials that this country had no intention of becoming competitors of the United States world-wide in the computer field.

Mr. Weil expressed skepticism on this point. It is well known here that Japanese computer firms, led by Fujitsu, and including Hitachi and Toshiba, the two electrical industry giants, have vast global ambitions.

These companies press the Japanese government at all costs not to open public-sector contracts to foreign competitors like IBM, and to date they have been virtually 100 percent successful in this regard, gradually raising total market share at the U.S. firm's expense.

Contrary to assurances given by some Japanese officials, the Japanese computer companies fully intend to overtake IBM in world markets in the long run, although they are far behind with only a small percentage of the world market at present as against about 60 percent for the U.S. giant.

The computer industry is a key test of Japan's "sincerity" in opening its markets to the United States in two major sectors — computers and international banking — does America have a really big competitive advantage over Japan.

Mr. Shepherd laid much of the blame for the lack of U.S. competitiveness in other world markets on America itself and urged Congress and the U.S. government "to adopt a tax structure which reduces disincentives and provide positive incentives for capital formation and innovation."

He also argued that America has much to learn from Japan in exports. "We can learn from the Japanese marketing success," he said. "In order to gain penetration they work hard to understand the cultures of each market they serve and adapt their products to these needs."

He concluded: "U.S. business must recognize, however, that the Japanese are not an invincible competitor."

**Machine Orders
Surge in Japan**

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—A steep drop in overseas orders for Japanese industrial machinery in August was offset by a sharp increase in orders from domestic companies, the Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers said today.

Total orders received in August amounted to 386.54 billion yen (about \$2.1 billion), up 42 percent from July and up 41.4 percent from the year before. The increase came despite a 37.9-percent drop in export orders from the year before and an 8.6-percent drop from the month earlier.

Domestic orders alone rose 64.5 percent from the previous month and 106.2 percent from the like year-earlier month to 310.07 billion yen.

Society officials attributed the sharp domestic increase mainly to government measures to stimulate economic recovery. They explained that domestic orders for boilers, motors, construction and chemical machinery from public works-related companies were particularly active.

**FASB Votes to Halt
Plans on Oil Ruling**

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—At a meeting yesterday, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), the private-sector body that sets accounting rules for corporations, voted overwhelmingly to proceed with plans to postpone its hotly contested statement No. 19, "Financial accounting and reporting by oil and gas producing companies."

The move follows the securities and exchange Commission's decision to overrule the FASB and recommend developing an accounting method for oil and gas companies based on the value of their oil and gas reserves.

Saudi Oil Exports Up

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Oct. 5 (Reuters)—Saudi Arabia's August oil exports rose 3 percent to 6.96 million barrels a day, compared with July's daily average of 6.74 million barrels, the official Saudi press agency said yesterday. It said August exports were slightly lower than the average for the first half of the year of 7.05 million barrels a day.

DIVIDEND INCREASED

The Board of Directors has increased the quarterly dividend rate from \$0.6 to \$0.65 for the fourth quarter of 1978, thus raising the anticipated annual dividend rate from \$2.00 to \$2.20. The increased fourth quarter dividend is payable December 12 to stockholders of record on November 17. This is the seventh consecutive yearly dividend increase. More than 232,000 stockholders will share in our earnings.

M.H. COVEY, Secretary

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French Shares Value Up

PARIS, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—The market value of French shares listed on the Paris Stock Exchange increased 8.9 percent at the end of September to 195 billion francs (about \$44.8 billion) from 179 billion francs at the end of August, according to provisional figures published yesterday. The end-September value was up 51 percent from that prevailing at the end of last year.

Gold Holds Gains

Dollar at Near Record Lows

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—The dollar fluctuated in a relatively narrow range against most currencies but it ended near record lows for the currencies participating in the joint European float as the snake.

Meanwhile, held its recent closing slightly below its recent peak, the dollar was trading at 1.8910 DM, down only slightly from 1.9010 DM yesterday. However, during the day, the rate matched yesterday's record intraday trading low of 1.8910 DM.

The dollar also eased slightly against the Swiss franc, finishing at 29.88 Swiss francs, down from 29.98 and at 2.0595 guilders, down from 2.0612.

The dollar also lost ground against the Swiss franc even though the Swiss National Bank reportedly again purchased a sizeable amount of dollars. According to a reliable source, the total amount of the Swiss central bank's purchases of dollars in the first three days of this week came to \$965 million.

At the close, the dollar was quoted at 1.5850 Swiss francs, down from 1.5940 even though it reached an intraday peak of 1.6020 francs.

Sterling was unchanged at \$1.9825 while the dollar eased marginally to 4.2855 French francs from 4.2870 francs. The Canadian dollar was about unchanged at 84.50 U.S. cents. Likewise, the dollar was little changed against the yen at 187.07 compared with 187.00 yesterday.

While the disclosure today that the U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.9 percent in September was treated as a negative consideration for the dollar, expert opinion holds that the dollar's present weakness is associated almost entirely with the arrangements for the European Monetary System (EMS). At least, the available evidence indicates that the ongoing movement of funds into the Deutsche mark from other European currencies is exerting downward pressure on the dollar. Not only is the dollar used as the transaction and financing currency for speculation on a Deutsche mark revaluation, some snake central banks have reportedly been selling their dollar reserves to keep their currencies within the required trading range of the mark and thereby exerting further downward pressure on the U.S. currency.

Figures released by the Bundesbank showed that in the September quarter, its net central monetary reserves rose by 10 billion DM or somewhat more than \$5 billion. In the same period, the Federal Reserve Bank's account for U.S. treasury bill and government securities holdings of foreign central banks increased by only \$1 billion.

Analysts say this points to the likelihood that some of the European central banks were selling dollars in the September quarter while the Bundesbank was acquiring them. Such a development would account for the relatively small net gain in the Fed's foreign account and the big increase in the Bundesbank's reserves.

In the London bullion market, gold was quoted at the end of the day at an average of \$223 an ounce, up from \$222.50 yesterday and only 50 cents below yesterday's record high fixing level of \$223.50 per ounce.

**EEC to Seek Extension
On Steel Crisis Program**

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—The European Economic Community Commission decided to seek authorization from the nine member states for an extension of its anti-crisis program for the community steel union, a spokesman said today.

The spokesman said essentially, the commission wants to carry forward into next year all the measures applied now to assist steel makers in the community. Some improvements would be sought, he added, without being specific.

The commission will discuss its plans when an EEC council of foreign ministers meets in Luxembourg Oct. 17, hoping for a final community decision by the end of November, according to the spokesman.

Starting in 1978, the EEC enacted its anti-crisis measures for the steel industry under which obligatory minimum prices were set for a number of products such as coil, reinforcing bars and merchant bars and non-obligatory guide prices established for most other rolled products.

In addition, base prices for imported steel were applied to protect EEC producers against unfair foreign competition. The commission also negotiated bilateral accords with the EEC's chief steel suppliers under which volume ceiling and minimum imports prices were set for imported steel.

In another development, the commission also suggested that the volume of possible 1979 preferential imports under The EEC's generalized system of tariff preferences should be raised sharply to 7.9 billion European units of Account (EUA) from 6.8 billion EUA in 1978.

Commission officials also said the 1978 growth in the real gross national product of the community is likely to be 2.6 percent rather than 2.5 percent and for 1979 a growth of 3.1 percent is now anticipated.

**Finland, China
In Trade Accord**

HELSINKI, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—Finland and China yesterday signed a trade agreement for 1979 that will increase their bilateral trade by 23 percent from 1978 and reach 270 million marks (about \$67.5 million) at the end of 1979, the Trade Ministry said today.

Pulp paper and metal products remain Finland's major exports to China while the Chinese delegation set the quota of soybeans, their prime export to Finland, at 30,000 tons.

Meanwhile, in Bonn, West German research minister Volker Hauff pledged West Germany's full scientific and technological cooperation in efforts to modernize China's economy.

Oslo Estimate Reduced

OSLO, Oct. 5 (Reuters)—The estimated gross value of Norwegian oil and gas production over the 1978-81 period has been cut by 18.5 billion kroner, the directorate for oil said today. The gross value has now been fixed at 100 billion kroner, against 118.5 billion kroner in the national budget last spring.

**British Airways Gets
Loan by Ex-Im Bank**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. Export-Import Bank today completed action on a \$151.1 million loan to British Airways for the purchase of 19 Boeing 737-200 jetliners and related equipment.

The loan was tentatively approved earlier, and final action came after it was reviewed by congressional committees.

The 19 jetliners, to be used on British Airways' short and medium routes in Western Europe and the United Kingdom, will be powered by engines manufactured by Pratt & Whitney. The loan is at 8.5 percent annual interest and British Airways will make a cash payment of \$64.8 million to complete the financing arrangements.

**EC Aide Exhorts Carter
to Block Textiles Rider**

BRUSSELS, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—A European Market official said today that President Carter should veto any authority if necessary to bargain on textile issues, current world trade negotiations, a Van Thun, the EEC's representative for textile negotiations, told a news conference.

The EEC has been putting pressure on the United States over the textile issue. The de facto Sept. 29 to exclude textiles from the multilateral trade negotiations now in progress in Geneva.

Mr. Tran said the Senate position "is not good for us because we are textile exporters." He added if Congress continues to bar negotiations, "we hope President Carter will use his veto in this case."

The congressional action, designed to protect U.S. textile industries against foreign competition, has been strongly opposed by the administration and special trade representative Robert Strauss. Mr. Strauss himself has spoken of a possible presidential veto.

The Senate measure was sponsored by Senator Ernest Hollings, S.C., who said it was essential to surplus textile imports.

Mr. Tran also told the news conference that the textile situation in the EEC has become satisfactory at the beginning of the year. He said imports of textiles to the EEC were down by an average of 9 percent. The drop was partly result of EEC measures to limit imports.

**Lambsdorff Sees
Growth at 3%
In W. Germany**

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said yesterday that in view of recent favorable economic statistics he has boosted his forecast of the country's 1978 real growth to 3 percent.

He had previously said that he expected growth to be somewhere between 2 and 3 percent.

In other comments, he said the government stimulus measures of the past year will lead to a continued fall in unemployment. He said he expects the year's rate of inflation to be under 3 percent.

He also added that the recent record lows of the dollar against the Deutsche mark certainly could not be welcomed because of its negative effect on German exports. He said, however, that the solution to the dollar's problem lies with the U.S. government.

Separately, the statistics office reported West Germany's cost-of-living index fell 0.3 percent in September from August and was up 2.2 percent from a year earlier.

The index, 1970 equals 100, stood at 150.0 for the month, down from August's 150.4 but up from 146.7 in September, 1977.

domestic consumption as well as state expenditures in order to strengthen the national economy in general, increase competitiveness abroad and keep up employment.

Based on the drastic wage and price freeze imposed last month under 1980, Minister of Finance Peter Kluge said total expenditures on the 67.7 billion kroner (about \$13 billion) budget will increase only 6.3 percent compared with 18.3 percent from 1977 to 1978.

He said state expenditures on investments, goods and services will increase only 0.5 percent from 1978, the smallest annual increase since World War II.

Total state revenues will increase 10.6 percent to 61.4 billion kroner, compared with 17.7 percent from 1977 to 1978. The budget deficit must be covered by loans.

Mr. Kluge said the lower increase in state revenues will be caused by both reduced price increases — expected to fall from 8 percent this year to 4 percent next year — reduced consumption in general and unchanged state sales tax and levies.

Main emphasis will be put on efforts to keep up employment. But Mr. Kluge warned that unemployment may increase next year from one percent to somewhere between one and two percent.

The Ministry of Industry also announced that the fourth round of exploration concessions on the Norwegian continental shelf has been postponed and will not take place until December and early next year.

"We had hoped to settle these concessions this autumn but now distribution will take place in December this year and January and February next year," the ministry said.

Norwegian Budget Aims at Cutting Inflation

LO, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—The Norwegian Labor Party government today presented 1979 state budget clearly aimed at reducing growth in inflation and domestic consumption as well as state expenditures in order to strengthen the national economy in general, increase competitiveness abroad and keep up employment.

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Found Off Vietnam

KYO, Oct. 5 (Reuters)—Mail deposits were discovered off southern Vietnamese port of Tau, a Japanese press report Ho Chi Minh City said yesterday.

The report said the captain of a Norwegian survey ship told Vietnamese authorities the deposits believed to be greater than in Indonesia, southeast Asia's production.

**Touch Index Off
% in June for
Producer Prices**


THE HAGUE, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ)—Netherlands' producer price index for consumption and investment fell 0.1 percent in June from May to 157.7, the Economics survey reported today. The index stood on 1970 equals 100.

A slight increase in the prices of most goods in the month was off by price decreases in foods, index of raw materials, semi-fabricated and intermediate goods also declined in the period. June index reading of 170.6 down 0.5 percent from 171.5 in

European Gold Markets									
23%	18%	Josters	9.4	4.10	33	20%	20%	+ 1/2	
38%	29%	Joy/Mis	1.64	4.82	482	33%	34%	+ 1/2	
26%	16%	McGr	1	4.10	15	24%	24%	- 1/4	
27%	17%	McInty	201	2540	25	24	23	+ 1	
33	27	Nucor	22	36	44	27%	27%	2 1/4	

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 **Bell System**

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

September 21, 1978

Data Terminal Systems

COMMON STOCK
(\$.20 PAR VALUE)

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields <small>Incorporated</small>	The First Boston Corporation	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb <small>Incorporated</small>
Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co.	Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group <small>Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated</small>	
Salomon Brothers	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Wertheim & Co., Inc.
Bear, Stearns & Co.	J. Bush Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Atlantic Capital Corporation	EuroPartners Securities Corporation	New Court Securities Corporation
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation		Suez American Corporation
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank		James Capel & Co.
Cazenove & Co.	Centrale Rabobank	Pictet International Ltd.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.		Ver eins- und Westbank

has acquired through merger

American Air Filter Company, Inc.

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Allis-Chalmers Corporation in connection therewith.

LAZARD FRÈRES & Co.

October 3, 1978

SA 5014

12 Month Stock						Chg%					
High	Low	Div.	In \$ Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In \$ Yld.	P/E	100s.
12 Month	Stock	Sls.	Clos.	Prev	Chg%	12 Month	Stock	Sls.	Clos.	Prev	Chg%
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.

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For customers, BEST means more rapid Fed Wire transactions. Precise account monitoring. Less paperwork. Fully automated crediting.



**Bryan J. Walsh, Vice President,
Operational Services Division.**

and debiting. In addition, the Irving electronically effects and settles customers' U.S. Government and Agency securities transactions.

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Says Walsh: "As a major money-center bank, we look for opportunities to provide a better service for our customers. And providing better service is what the Irving is all about."

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International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	Highb
andom	96.90	97.68	100.00
urti	117.58	117.25	119.79
30	161.60	162.69	162.60
500	504.80	511.10	535.50
	253.76	255.93	265.50
	79.43	80.31	82.50
	125.03	127.81	127.25
(n)	557.16	554.50	566.79
(o)	435.46	433.50	435.40
	5,790.77	5,787.85	5,790.73
	279.10	295.60	342.00

Tokyo Exchange

October 5, 1978		
	Price	Yeo
hi Glass	305	Matsu E. Wks
on	448	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.
Nip. Print	585	Mitsubi Corp.
Bank	279	Mitsui Co.
l Photo	568	Mitsukoshi
uchi	218	Nissan Elec.
dota Motor	303	Sharp
oh	242	Sony Corp
air L.	2,900	Sunshine Bank
Sci El. Pwr.	1,160	Taisho Marine
Soap	660	Tokada
in Brewery	460	Tellin
atsu	350	Tokyo Marine
ota	290	Toray

Eurocurrency

Interest Rates

Dollar	D-Mark
9 9/16 - 9 11/16	3 5/16 - 3 7/16
5 5/16 - 9 7/16	3 1/4 - 3 1/2
9 9/16 - 9 11/16	3 1/8 - 3 11/16
9 13/16 - 9 15/16	3 3/4 - 3 3/4
9 13/16 - 9 15/16	3 11/16 - 3 13/16

Swiss Franc	Sterling
1/2 - 3/4	12 1/2% - 12 3/4%
1/8 - 1/4	12 1/2% - 12 3/4%
Par - 1/4	12 1/4 - 13
Par - 1/4	13 1/4% - 13 3/4%
3/8 - 1/2	13 1/16 - 13 1/8

8% GafLief	.40b	1.6	11	15
2% Gaylrd	.05e	1.3	7	3

7-1a Geynhr			28	1
2% GnEmp	27r	6.8	10	1
7 GenExp			26	
2% GnHous			4	1
2 Gempse	10e	1.4	18	19
13a Genisco				12
43a GenVdr	10r	1.5	13	
6% GerbSc	20	.14		82 u3
16% GiantF	1.30	5.3	6	19 u2
77a GrtVell	45e	3.5	11	56
4% Glasrock			91	21
15% Glafitr	98	1.7	8	23
6 GlenGer	.16	1.4	11	2
10% Glnmr	50b	2.7	9	30
10% Glioben	70	6.7	7	11
97a Glosser	40	3.8	5	1
2 Glover	10e	3.5		14
3% Glidblatt	.16	3.0		6
10% GoldnCyc				9

4 1/2	4 1/2	1	InvestFla
37%	20		InvDvA 1.2

	9%	5%	INV/DVB	3
	9%	6%	INV/RTT	52%
6%	28%	16%	tonics	
6% + 4%	24	11%	Iron/Brd	3
4%	45	23%	Iron/Bf	
2%	5%	3%	Iron/ind	11
4% + 2%	8%	5%	Iron/SD	79%
4% + 4%	7%	5%	Jaclyn	.40
4% + 4%	16%	8%	Jacobs	.4%
4%	11%	5%	Jensen	1.4%
2% + 4%	4%	3%	Jetero	.15%
2% + 4%	3	1%	Jetric	
4% + 4%	11%	4%	John/Pd	3
4% + 4%	4%	2%	Juniper	P
4%	9%	5%	Jupier	
4% + 4%	6%	3	KTelin	.15%
4% + 4%	5	1%	Kalsin	4

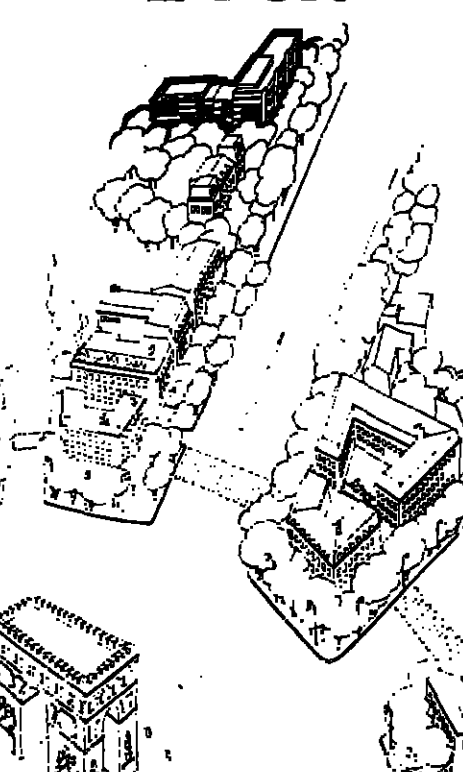
3½	3¾	3½— ¼	7½
3¾	3¾	3¾+ ¼	36

9%	8%	9%	8%
9	8%	9 + 1/4	16 1/2
27	26 1/2	27 + 3/4	4
24 1/2	21 1/2	24 + 1 1/2	7 1/2
48	45 1/2	48 + 3	14
48	45 1/2	48 + 1/2	6 7/8
7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2 + 1/4	7 1/2
			12
7	7	7 + 1/2	9 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2 + 1/2	23 3/4
9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4 + 1/2	21 1/2
3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2 + 1/2	17 1/4
2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4 + 1/2	11
3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4 + 1/2	32
9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4 + 1/2	17 1/2
			35 1/4
4	3 1/2	3 1/2 + 1/2	32 1/2
2 1/2	2	2 - 1/4	5 1/4

20e	3.0 15	12	6%	6%	6%
.32	1.1 15	16	29%	28%	29

1.20	1.5	7	33	83%	8	83%
		9	6	13%	13%	13%
			253	3%	3%	3%
.40	8.9		2	4%	4%	4%
			193	67%	67%	67%
.48e	7.5	10	32	6%	6%	6%
.20	3.5	5	4	5%	5%	5%
.40	4.0	7	6	10%	10%	10%
.66t	9.1	8	22	73%	74%	74%
		28	19	2%	2%	2%
.80	2.8	8	3	28%	28%	28%
.05e	2.9	8	52	1%	1%	1%
.071	.5	10	4	15%	15%	15%
.60e	6.6	11	47	9%	9%	9%
.50	2.7	12	9	30%	30	30%
.1	5.1	7	18	10	9%	9%
.3	3.4	7	9	29%	29%	29%
.80	2.7	8	2	30%	30%	30%
.30t	5.9	6	20	5%	5%	5%

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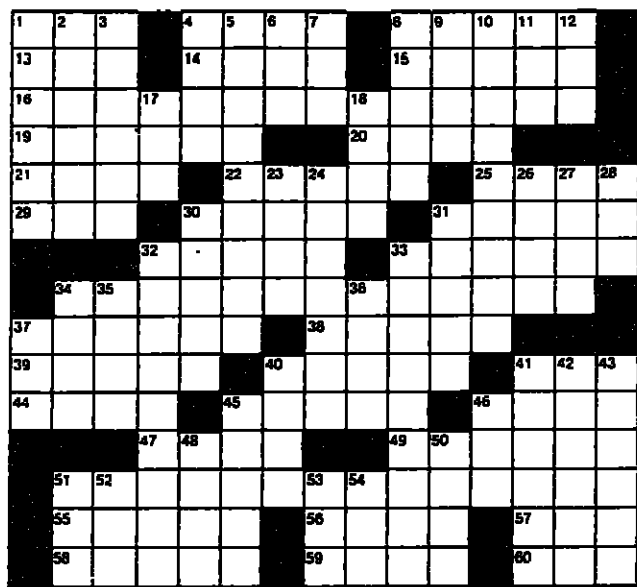
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Shril bark
4 Composer
8 Bushed
13 Former
14 That, in Tours
15 Supple leather
16 "the river
(T. S. Eliot)
19 Baitwick
20 Hari
21 Heinous
22 Navigation
25 News spill
26 Christened
30 Nest-egg
31 Win by guile
32 Points out
33 Hock swelling
34 Continuation
37 Announcer
38 Henry, the
40 Milton of TV
41 Face-lift target
42 Fibber's forte
45 "The Velvet
46 Like shad

DOWN

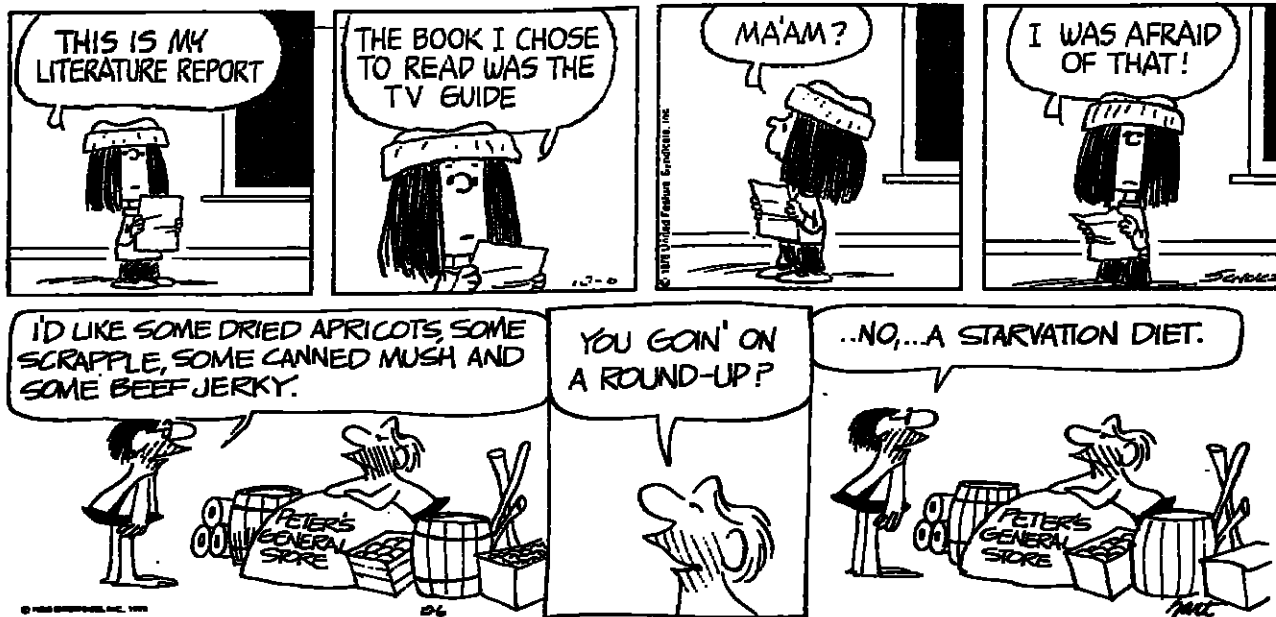
- 47 Catch
48 red-handed
49 Invader of 1066
51 End of quote
52 Antler part
53 Peacock of
54 Elephant-toting
55 Anne Sedgwick
56 novel
59 Manolete's
60 Self-esteem
1 Sycophants
2 On the move
3 Broadway hit
4 Complexion
5 Under strict
6 Priest's garb
7 Spoil
8 African dam
9 Memorable
10 Signature
11 "not
12 Sparks or
13 Buntline
17 Neat's-foot
18 Bradley
23 Baker's need
24 One who takes
25 Nesting area,
26 Jeune
27 Kesey or
28 Vacuums
29 Superfluous
30 Condensed
31 form of
32 Entry on a
33 Bristle
34 River into
35 Standard
36 In a winning
37 Flea
40 Melancholy,
41 British style
42 Parallel
43 Woman: Comb.
44 Trace
45 Half a
46 "It
48 Roman
49 emperor
50 Quick-witted
51 Pump primer
52 Hogwash
53 Overseas
54 address

WEATHER

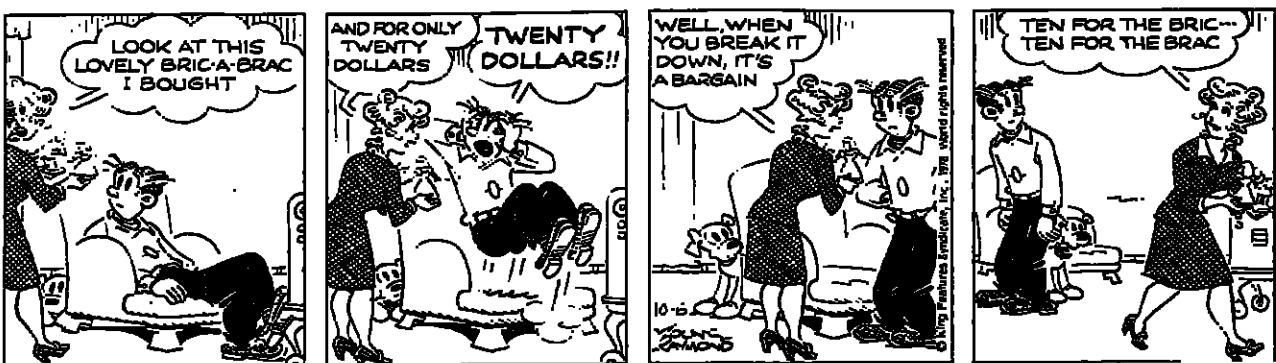
ALGAEV	C	F	ALGAEV	C	F
AMSTERDAM	22	72	MIAMI	29	84
ANKARA	28	82	MILAN	17	63
ATHENS	28	82	MONTREAL	12	54
BEIRUT	11	52	MOSCOW	10	50
BERLIN	10	50	MUNICH	10	50
BRUSSELS	14	57	NEW YORK	16	61
BUCHAREST	22	72	OSLO	7	45
BUDAPEST	13	55	PARIS	15	59
CASABLANCA	22	72	ROME	17	63
COPENHAGEN	11	52	SOPIA	26	79
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	STOCKHOLM	11	52
DUBLIN	15	59	TEHRAN	24	75
EDINBURGH	17	63	TEL AVIV	29	84
FLORENCE	14	57	TOKYO	14	57
FRANKFURT	13	55	TUNIS	24	75
GENEVA	14	57	VIENNA	14	57
HELSINKI	10	50	WARSAW	12	54
ISTANBUL	20	68	WASHINGTON	11	52
LAS PALMAS	28	82	ZURICH	11	52
LISBON	22	72			
LONDON	14	57			
LOS ANGELES	19	64			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

PEANUTS



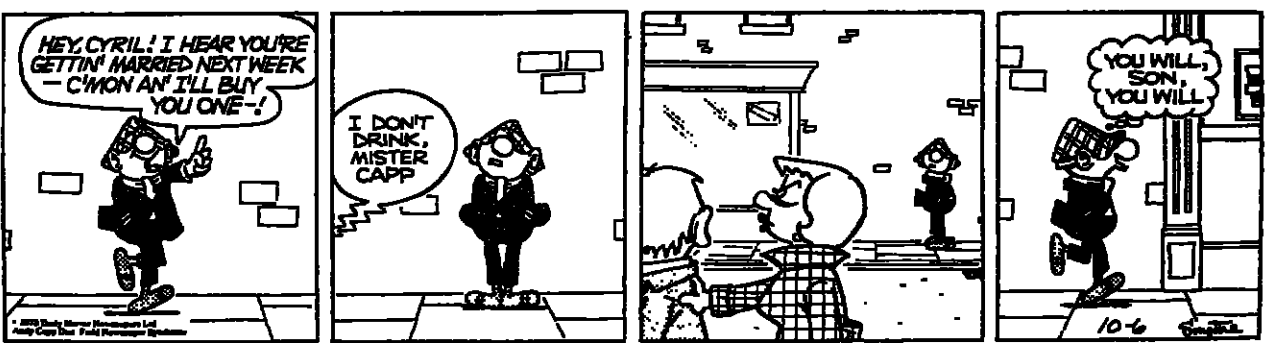
BLONDIE



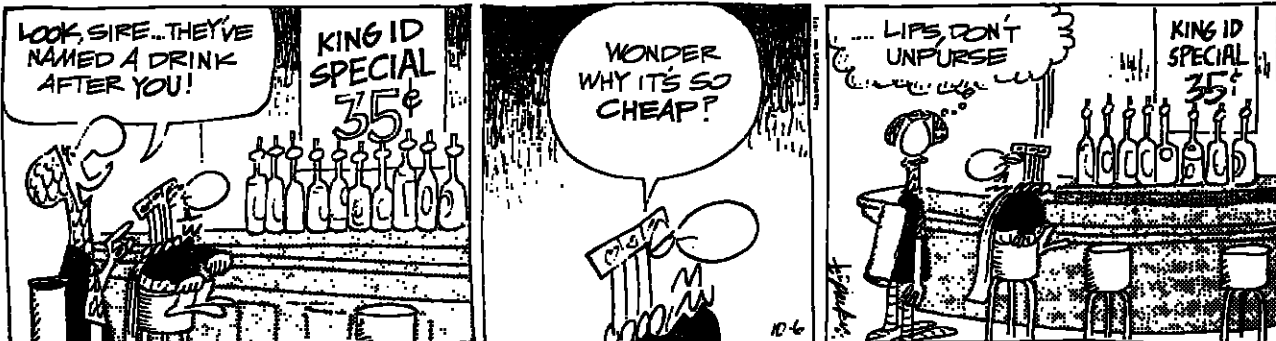
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ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



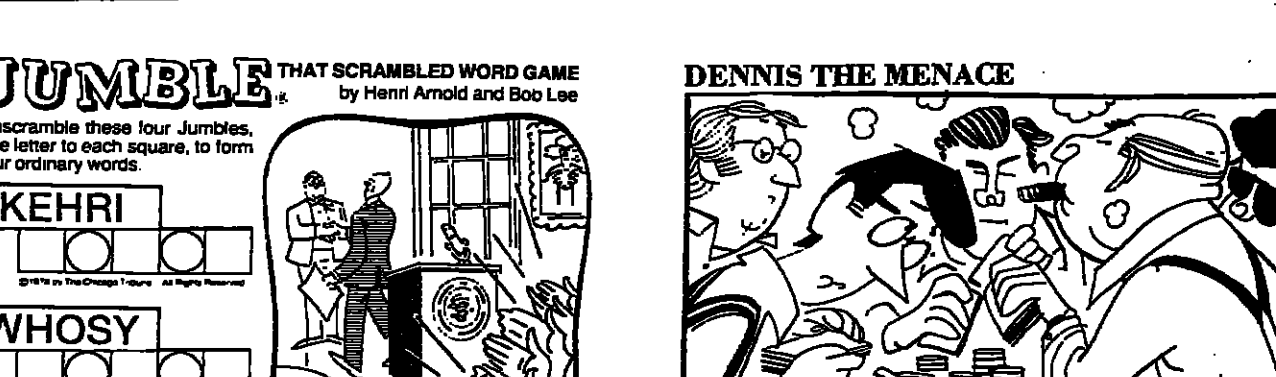
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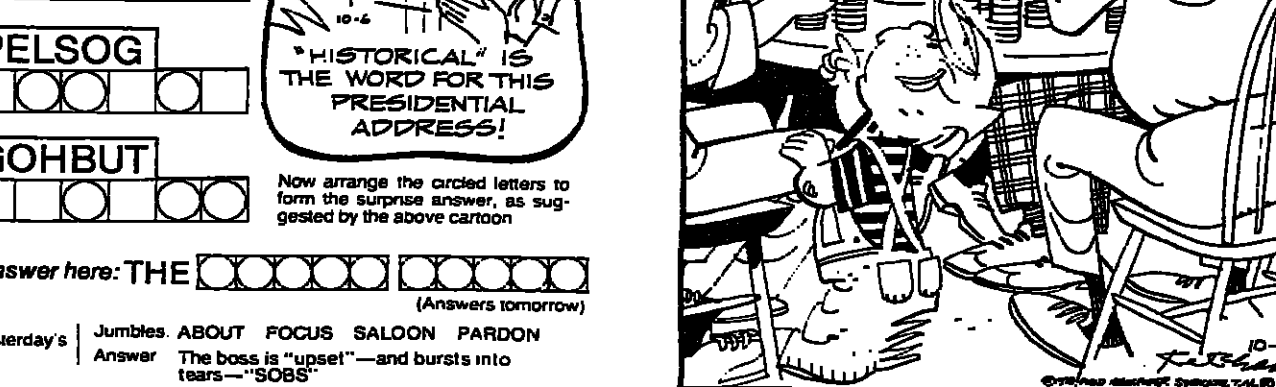
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BOOKS

WHAT IS AN EDITOR?

Saxe Commins at Work

By Dorothy Commins. University of Chicago Press. 243 pp. Illustrated. \$10.

Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

"EFFICIENCY of mind and goodness of heart are rarely combined in equal measure, but in Saxe they were," W.H. Auden said of his editor, Saxe Commins. William Faulkner, whose editor he also was, expressed similar sentiments in a telegram when he heard Commins had died (characteristically at work in the hospital on the galley proofs of *Isak Dinesen's* *Last Tales*).

Commins came to editing later than most, and from an unlikely background. He had started medical training but had to transfer to dentistry when his brother fell ill of tuberculosis and the family couldn't afford to pay for the longer training. He had literary interests and friendships as early as his adolescence. He brought to editorial work a notion of the real world as well as the ideals and sensibilities of an enthusiast of books and drama.

On one of his weekends in New York while a student at the University of Pennsylvania, Commins met John Reed, the rebel reporter and crusader who would write *Ten Days That Shook the World*. Through Reed in 1917 Commins was introduced to Eugene O'Neill, whose lifelong friend and editor he would be. Indeed, he was also for a time O'Neill's dentist. Commins had set up a prosperous practice in Rochester, though he went to New York frequently. He and his wife Dorothy lived in Paris for a time where their apartment was a center for writers and poets.

He could not have begun his career as editor at a worse time. The Depression put publishing in a precarious state. Commins was a pre-war work for C. Scribner's, then briefly worked for the flamboyant Horace Liveright, who was teetering on the brink of bankruptcy. Commins was O'Neill's editor there. The two of them went to Random House in 1933 where Commins worked until his death in 1958.

Under Bennett Cerf, the ebullient young publisher who had acquired Liveright's Modern Library, Commins found his niche in the publishing world. His first assignment was an impossible one: to edit Gertrude Stein. The most he could do was to make sure everything she said went in and to the pagination in logical sequence. When he called to her attention the existence of an Act IV in *Four Saints in Three Acts*, she looked at him and said, "My dear, you simply don't understand."

What Commins did understand was how to work with the temperamental, the talented and the artistic. When Cerf sent Gertrude a royalty check made out to "A Stein is a Stein is a Stein," Gertrude snapped back: "Cut out the nonsense and send me a proper check immediately." Commins was offered some attractive Hollywood jobs because of his ability to handle "genius" (Miss Stein's word for herself). He resisted the lure of films.

He never regretted that. As an editor he was close to the great and near-great in literature and politics, enabling him to work with Franklin D. Roosevelt and Adlai Stevenson, with Auden and Sinclair Lewis, S.N. Behrman, John O'Hara, Budd Schulberg, Robinson Jeffers, Henry Steele Commager, Irvin Duvall, and many others, including Faulkner. His interests were broad and ranging; he had written a book on pop-

ular psychology, had done his share of ghostwriting, kept an interest in science and had edited a substantial series in that field.

In the new era of publishing with editors who concentrate on acquisition and deal-making, publicity and advocacy, Commins seems antiquated. He had his share of the care and feeding of authors (the book is filled with anecdotes, such as the time Commins had a second satin suit put down the trouser legs of Faulkner's dress suit because the king of Sweden had two on his pants at the Nobel award ceremony) and he knew that without business success commercial publishing would die. Yet, it was not in him to be a wheeler-dealer. He hated cocktail parties.

At one of them, an attractive woman approached him and asked whether he was a writer. "No," "Then what do you do?" "On impulse," he said, "I'm in the cleaning and repairing business."

We see him here in all his roles, parent, detail editor, catalyst. He was a retiring, self-effacing man. Typically, though he kept many letters from his writers, he did not see any reason to hold on to his own. He knew style and life, mastered the practical craft of book publishing, submitted his own bold and imaginative instincts to the goal of an editor: to help the author say best what the author needed and wanted to say, sometimes even to elicit what the writer didn't know he had to give.

Robert Kirsch is book review editor of the *Los Angeles Times*.
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'First Family'
Stirs Furor at
White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP)—Patrick Anderson's latest novel, about a fictional president of the United States, hasn't even been published yet and it is already causing a stir among aides to the real president.

Some of them got an advance look at "First Family," which Simon and Schuster will publish in January, when proof copies began circulating at the White House.

What they read was a roman à clef about a Tennessee-born president, Tom Painter, and his wife Joanne, an attractive woman not terribly well understood by her husband, "according to the author, who went on to say that a variety of things build up during her first year as first lady and she has a nervous breakdown."

There is more, of course, including an affair between the president and his secretary, as well as characters whose antics might give some people the impression they are straight out of the Carter White House.

None of it would rock any ship of state, least of all Carter's, were it not for the fact that Anderson is a former speechwriter for Jimmy Carter and his wife, Ann, is a former deputy press secretary to Rosalynn Carter. She was dismissed in August when it was announced that the first lady's staff was being reorganized and her job was being eliminated. Her husband called it a "strange coincidence" in timing.

At the White House, the question seems to be whether Anderson has traded on what he knows to be fact in developing fictional characters, and whether readers will be able to distinguish between the two.

Carter aide Greg Schneider told the *Chicago Tribune* he considered it "irresponsible for an author to view the real world in the details that would make these people identifiable and then to depart from reality in the essential storyline."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The Scissors coup, an elegant move aimed at cutting the opponents' communications, was in the air on the diagrammed deal. South landed in four hearts doubled after a lengthy competitive auction, and the reader should decide whether this contract succeeds with best play on both sides.

South's three-club bid on the second round was an invitation to four hearts, since that suit had already been agreed. A three-heart bid would have been purely competitive and North would have been barred from continuing.

When North-South came to rest in three hearts West took a chance with a bid of three spades. He thought that he would be able to defeat four hearts, but events proved this assessment to be incorrect.

Against four hearts doubled the opening lead was the club king and South had no trouble. West shifted to a spade and South won with the ace. He drew trumps, then drove out the club ace, claiming the contract. He announced that he would discard a spade from dummy on the club queen, and his only losers were two clubs and one diamond.

The defenders thought at first that an opening spade lead would have permitted them to score a

NORTH			
♠	K 10 4	♥	A Q J 9 8 7
♦	K 8 7 2	♣	A Q 10
♣	J 10	♦	7 5 4

SOUTH			
♠	A 8 5	♥	A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦	A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣	A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣	A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦	A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid was 3♣. South was the declarer. West was the defender.

South: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦. West: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦. North: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦. East: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦.

South: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦. West: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦. North: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦. East: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦.

South: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦. West: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦. North: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦. East: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦.

South: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦. West: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦. North: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦. East: ♠ 4♥ 3♣ 2♦.

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